

Situational Awareness Report: Mexican Arrivals

Effects of Current Legislative Changes to Visa Requirements for Mexican Nationals

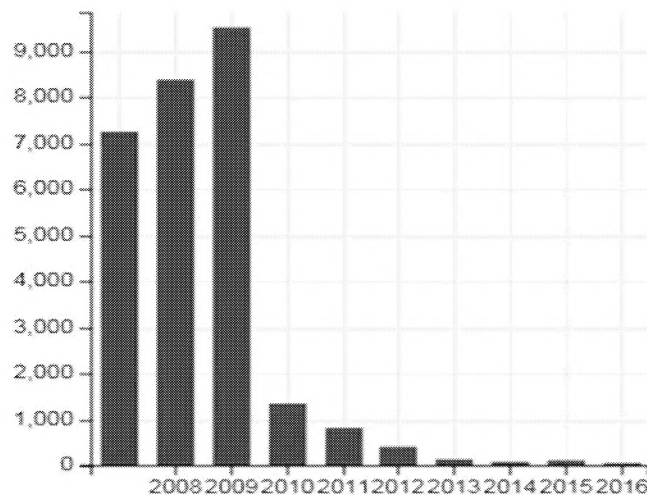
Historically, Mexican citizens travelling, via land border, to Canada with the intention of claiming refugee status were never required to obtain a visa prior to their arrival. Therefore the impact of the visa lift regulations slated to begin on December 1st, 2016, in these scenarios, should have a nominal effect on land border operations. However, it is likely that the volume of such travellers may increase, and be more in line with referred claims prior to the Mexican Visa Requirement being established in 2009.

Nationwide Land and Air:

Mexican refugee claims, 2007-16

Visas imposed for Mexican visitors on July 14, 2009

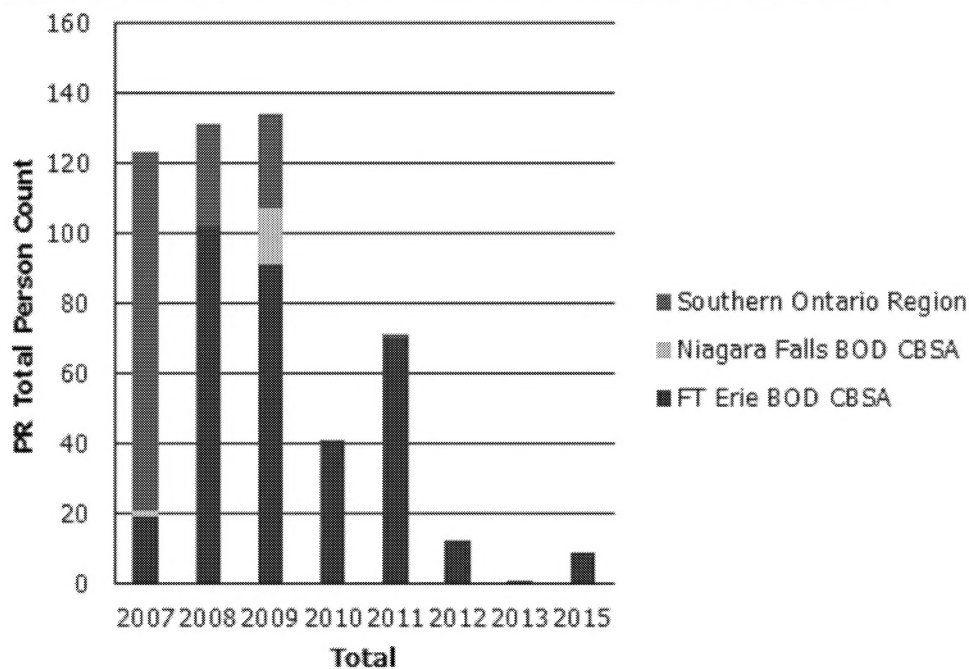
■ Referred claims



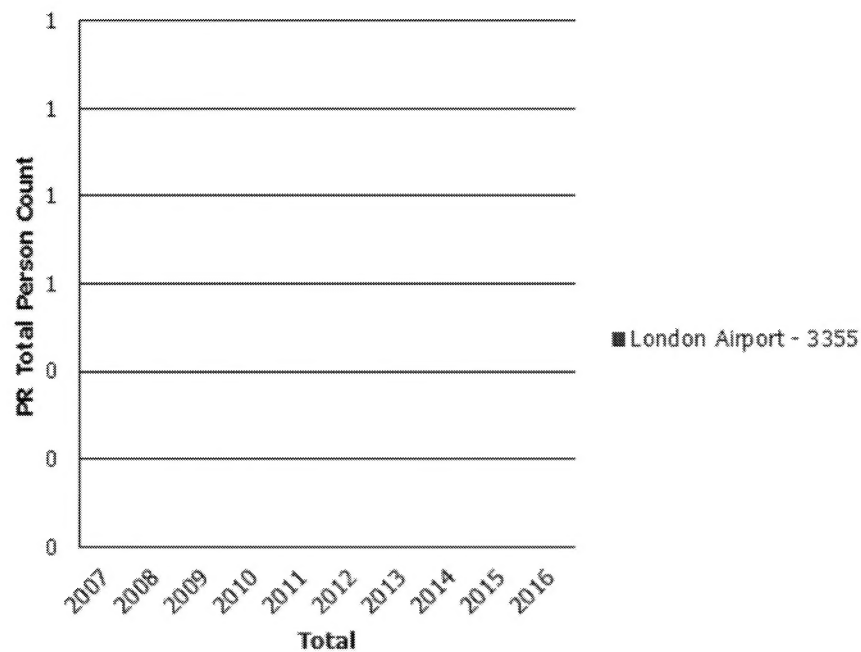
Source: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada

Asylum claims by Mexican visitors to Canada declined following the imposition of a tourist visa by the former Conservative government. The visa requirement will be lifted on Dec. 1.

Region: Southern Ontario Land Border Mexican Refugee claims 2007-2016



Region: Southern Ontario Air: London International Airport: Mexican Refugee claims 2007-2016

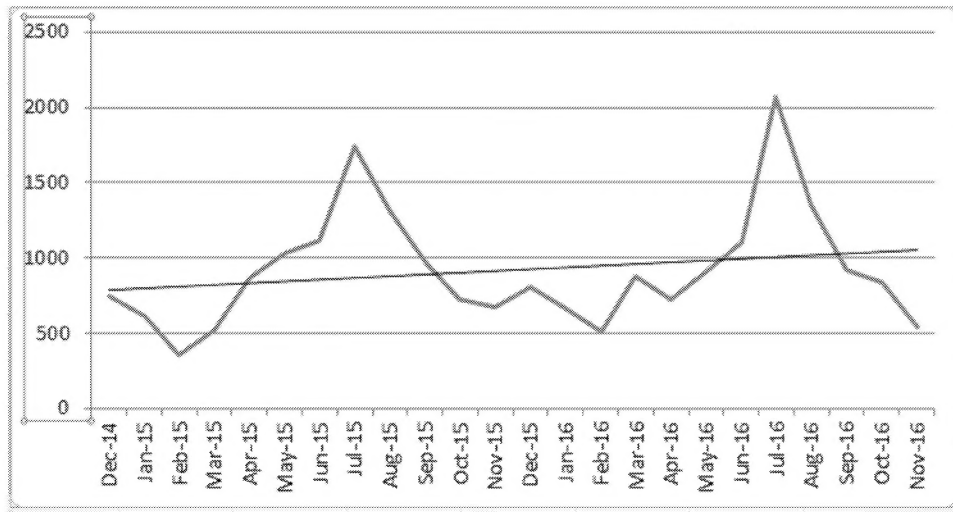


The greatest effect on the land border POE's is anticipated in terms of increase volume of travellers and/or the threat of Mexican nationals whom will attempt to misrepresent their intent to travel to Canada to circumvent the visa requirements, necessary in order to work and/or attend school, or other instances where visa regulations will remain in place. Enhanced diligence will be necessary at ports of

entry in order to identify and verify bona fide travellers and act accordingly. The inability to do so may result in a negative effect on inland offices that may be inundated with refugee claims after subjects were granted initial entry as a visitor.

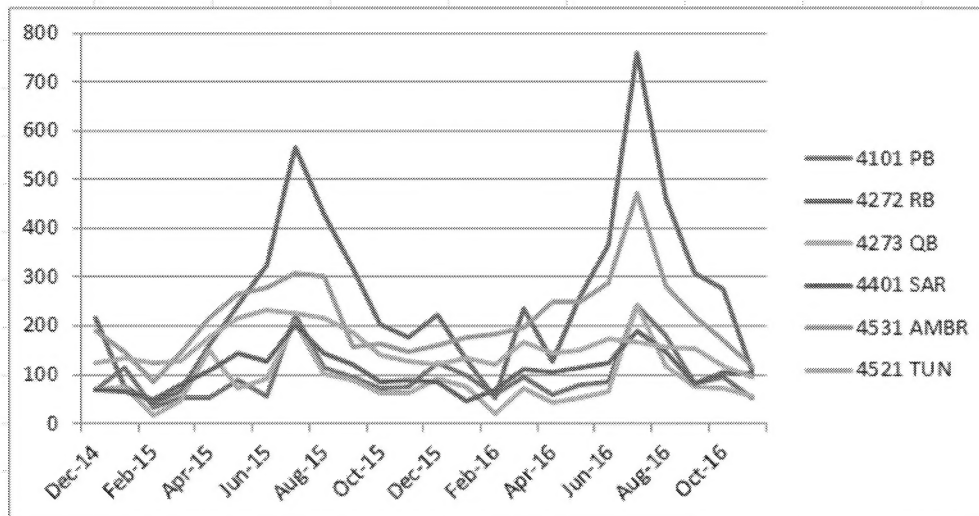
Total Arrivals of Mexican Nationals at Southern Ontario Region Land Ports of Entry:

December 2014 to Present:



Total Arrivals of Mexican Nationals Specific to Port of Entry:

December 2014 to Present:



It is anticipated that a larger effect will more likely be experienced in the air travel mode where flights arriving directly from Mexico will be carrying Mexican nationals. Regionally, London International Airport has no records of Mexican nationals making refugee claims.

Other factors that may affect rise in Mexican Nationals seeking refugee status in Canada:

United States Legislation Initiatives currently on hold as per the US Supreme Court:

- Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals Program (DACA)
- Deferred Action for Parents of Americans and Lawful Permanent Residents (DAPA)

Guidelines for individuals to request DACA from June 2012 to February 2015:

- Were under the age of 31 as of June 15, 2012;
- Came to the United States before reaching your 16th birthday;
- Have continuously resided in the United States since June 15, 2007, up to the present time;
- Were physically present in the United States on June 15, 2012, and at the time of making your request for consideration of deferred action with USCIS;
- Had no lawful status on June 15, 2012;
- Are currently in school, have graduated or obtained a certificate of completion from high school, have obtained a general education development (GED) certificate, or are an honorably discharged veteran of the Coast Guard or Armed Forces of the United States; and
- Have not been convicted of a felony, significant misdemeanor, or three or more other misdemeanors, and do not otherwise pose a threat to national security or public safety.

Source: <https://www.ice.gov/daca>

Related Articles:

<http://www.newyorker.com/news/news-desk/what-trumps-presidency-will-mean-for-the-dreamers>

<http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2012/jun/15/obama-grants-legal-status-young-illegal-immigrants/>

<http://abcnews.go.com/Politics/president-obama-offer-legal-status-millions-undocumented-immigrants/story?id=27063573>

Open source searches also indicate that “interest” in moving to Canada has increased while the United States conducted their last election but there is no data to substantiate or translate “interest” into “actual” instances of relocation at this time. There is no country specific data indicated.

By Wednesday, Google said the search term "Move to Canada" was the highest it had ever been in Google history.



The last time a peak came close was in November 2004, when George W. Bush won a second term in office.

Back then, Canadian immigration officials said the number of citizens visiting their website shot up six fold.

Source: <https://news.vice.com/article/no-canadas-immigration-website-isnt-being-bogged-down-by-americans-fleeing-trump>

It was also widely reported through various media sources that on November 8th, 2016, Election night, that the Citizenship and Immigration Canada web site crashed due to an internal service error while election results were being tabulated and broadcast. It was thought by many, to be a direct result of an over- abundance of users querying the site.

‘Some users in the United States, Canada and Asia saw an internal serve error message when trying to access the <http://www.cic.gc.ca/> website. Officials for the ministry could not immediately be reached for comment, but the website’s problems were noted by many on Twitter.’

Source: <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/national/us-election-canada-immigration-website-crash/article32743300/>

Bedard, Eric-CBSA

From: Davidson, Jeff
Sent: December 8, 2016 08:32 AM
To: CBSA-ASFC_NOR_IEFC; Meneilley, Dean; Dear, Donna; Frank, Darren; Fournier, David; Welyki, Jason
Subject: FW: CBSA Today December 8, 2016 | ASFC Aujourd'hui le 8 decembre 2016

From: CBSA-ASFC_Border Operations Centre-Centre des Opérations Frontalières
Sent: December-08-16 08:32:02 AM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
To: CBSA/ASFC Today_Aujourd'hui
Cc: CBSA-ASFC_Border Operations Centre-Centre des Opérations Frontalières
Subject: CBSA Today December 8, 2016 | ASFC Aujourd'hui le 8 decembre 2016

CBSA Today | ASFC Aujourd'hui

December 8 2016 | Le 8 décembre 2016

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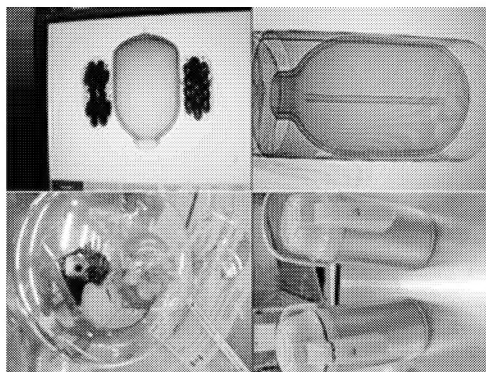
SIGNIFICANT SEIZURES | SAISIES IMPORTANTES

Amendment

Pearson International Airport Commercial; Greater Toronto Area; Suspected Heroin Seizure

On December 4, 2016, Border Services Officers from the Enforcement Unit, attended the Air Cargo Inc (ACI) Warehouse to retrieve a shipment

revealed various children's clothing and toys as well as two thermoses. An x-ray of the glass vacuum bottle revealed inconsistencies within the vacuum bottle. The removal of the bottom of the bottle revealed 1.50 kilograms of suspected heroin valued at \$600,000 CDN. (**S1002062, ICES #4973-16-0486; Cargo Control Number**



The enforcement actions identified below were recorded in ICES during the reporting period:	
Number of seizures	114
Value for duty	\$362,300.55
Terms of release	\$14,620.79
Arrest warrant	3
Impaired driving	1
Other	2
Personal search	2
Smuggling	1
Stolen property	1
Total	10

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INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS | OPÉRATIONS AU RENSEIGNEMENT

Pacific Region; Controlled Delivery and Seizure of Fentanyl

On November 8, 2016, officers at the Vancouver International Mail Centre intercepted a parcel from China suspected of containing Fentanyl. On November 15, 2016, CBSA laboratory analysis confirmed the shipment tested positive for Furanylfentanyl Citrate.

Two individuals were arrested at the time, with one being released a short time later without any charges. PRIS has received confirmation that the other individual has now been charged with the following offences under the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act (CDSA): Possession for the purpose of trafficking, Importation of a controlled substance. In addition, the subject is also charged with conspiracy to commit the above offences, for a total of four charges. Approximately 103 grams of Furanylfentanyl Citrate was seized for a value of \$28,840 CDN. **(S1001726, ICES #8092-16-9499)**

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CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS OPERATIONS | OPÉRATIONS DES ENQUÊTES CRIMINELLES

Amendment

Northern Ontario Region; Shisha Tobacco Seizure

On December 6, 2016, Northern Ontario Region Enforcement and Intelligence Operations Division, executed three warrants in the Ottawa area, for non-duty paid shisha tobacco. A search of the residence found \$11,000 CDN, a long gun and ammunition. A total of 155 kilos of shisha tobacco was found at the three locations. There is no valid PAL for the firearm and the Ottawa Police Service was contacted to take possession of the firearm. Law enforcement partners in CBSA, Southern Ontario Region, Greater Toronto Area and Quebec Regions Tobacco Firearms and Explosive (USATF), executed warrants in several locations

(S1002049)

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PORT-OF-ENTRY | AU POINT D'ENTRÉE

Coutts; Prairie Region; Port Runner

On December 7, 2016, at approximately 1110 MT, a traveler at the Port of Entry of Coutts was referred to pay duties and taxes on imported goods. Stating that he could not find the documentation required for the importation of the merchandise, he asked if he could be allowed to take it back to the United States and the officer granted the request. Instead of doing so, the traveler proceeded into Canada with the goods. The officer made contact with the driver, who said he went to the Canadian Duty Free to print invoice. The driver returned and was interviewed by the officer. The officer was satisfied that running the port was not intentional. **(S1002068)**

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INTERNATIONAL REGION | RÉGION INTERNATIONALE

Berlin - Seven Immigrants Without Visas (IWOVs) intercepted

Berlin Liaison Officers (LOs) have intercepted seven immigrants without visa attempting to reach Canada. On December 2, 2016, a family of four Slovaks were identified while one of the LOs was conducting flight monitoring in Warsaw.

Three days later, Lufthansa screeners identified a family of three Hungarians as possible IWOVs. All seven passengers were denied boarding. **(S1002064)**

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INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY | TECHNOLOGIE DE L'INFORMATION

National; GCMS Search Outage

On December 8, 2016, from 0115 ET to 0235 ET, the Global Case Management System (GCMS) search functionality was unavailable due to an outage. Users were unable to perform searches in GCMS, and therefore unable to perform status verifications and process documentation such as study permits or work permits. **(S1002075; IT Ticket # 3607401)**

National; SRA Outage

On December 8, 2016, from 0256 ET to 0546 ET, the Secure Remote Access (SRA) was unavailable. Users working remotely were unable to connect to CBSA systems, users already connected were not impacted. A temporary configuration change was made in order to restore access. **(S1002077; IT Ticket # 3607410)**

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NEXT 72 | PROCHAINES 72 HEURES

Amendment - Change in planned window

The GCMS scheduled National Outage date and time has been modified.

GCMS Scheduled National Outage

On December 13, 2016, between 0130 ET and 0330 ET, GCMS and eServices will not be available in order to perform system maintenance on the Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC). All GCMS and eServices functionalities will be unavailable to users and clients during the outage period.

Functionalities Affected:

- GCMS
- eServices:
 - o MyCIC
 - o eApplications
 - o Apply Online
 - o Authorized Paid Representative Portal
 - o Partner Portal (ENS)
 - o Public DOCMAN (VAC Portal)
 - o Validation Portal (Provincial access)
 - o Come To Canada Wizard
 - o PT Portal

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COMMUNICATIONS SNAPSHOT | APERÇU DES ACTIVITÉS DE COMMUNICATION

Hot and Emerging – In the media today

Border bill gains traction in U.S. Congress

[Canadian Press](#); [Presse canadienne](#)

A bill to simplify crossing the Canada-U.S. border moved ahead in the American Congress on Wednesday, with little time left to get it passed before U.S. lawmakers break to form a post-election legislature in the new year. It's a long-awaited development on both sides of the international border. The Harper and Trudeau governments both signed so called preclearance deals with the Obama administration, but the arrangement required implementing legislation and U.S. lawmakers have not made it a priority.

'Visa lift' gives Mexican cartels chance to expand in Canada

[Postmedia Network](#)

Violent drug cartels are expected to expand their reach in Canada now that a visa requirement for Mexicans has been lifted, according to government documents obtained by Postmedia News. The CBSA report says "the visa lift will make travel to Canada easier in order to establish or strengthen existing cartel smuggling chains." "In the next three years, Mexican drug cartels are expected to expand their presence in Canada by sending operatives and recruiting local airport or marine port workers with ties to Mexico," says the document, obtained from a source. The Sun obtained only a section of the document titled: Implications for the CBSA and Canada. The CBSA document said the cartels generally don't use tourists to smuggle drugs for them.

Canadian coalition wants Ottawa to reduce security screening times at borders, airports

[Canadian Press](#)

A coalition of business leaders in Canada's largest cities is putting pressure on Ottawa to reduce security screening times and cut travelling costs to bolster a prime engine of the country's economy. The council is calling for increased funding for CATSA and the CBSA to meet growing demands. It also wants Canada to harmonize immigration and trusted traveller programs with other countries. That means only requiring visas for citizens of high-risk countries and increasing the use of automated border clearance systems.

Announcements/Events

Announcement of Innov-a-thon Winners - Results of the October 18 "Dragon's Den" will be announced via a VP ISTB message, Atlas content and a CBSA Today segment.

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DUTY EXECUTIVES | CADRES SUPÉRIEURS

DUTY PERIOD / SERVICE:	
December 06-13	
CBSA BRANCHES	
OPS	Andrew LeFrank
PROG	Kristine Stolarik
CAB	Jean-Stéphane Piché
COMP	Hantz Prosper
ISTB	Steve Whittaker
HR	Philippe Thompson
CBSA REGIONS	
ATL	Kathy Lusk
QUE	Pierre Provost
NOR	Paul Loo
SOR	Dan Badour
GTA	Jeanie Chow
PRA	Mike Skappak



OPERATIONAL BULLETIN: PRG-2016-XX

TITLE: Visa requirement lifted for Mexican nationals and Safe Third Country Agreement implications

Date of Issue: 2016-11-30	Mode(s): All	Target Audience: All Staff	Area of Interest: National and Overseas
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Details:

The purpose of this operational bulletin (OB) is to inform you that starting at **00:01 EST on Thursday, December 1, 2016**, Mexican citizens will be visa exempt under paragraph 190(1)(a) of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations* (IRPR) and will no longer require a Temporary Resident Visa (TRV) to travel to, or transit Canada.

However, Mexican nationals who are travelling to Canada **by air** will be required to have an Electronic Travel Authorization (eTA). If a Mexican national arriving in Canada by air has a valid Canadian visa, an eTA is not required. Mexican nationals travelling to Canada by **land or marine mode** do not require an eTA.

Upon arrival in Canada, all travellers, in all modes, must still present themselves for examination by a border services officer (BSO), and demonstrate that they meet the requirements to enter and/or stay in Canada. If a traveller seeking entry to Canada is not in possession of a required document, or is otherwise inadmissible, the BSO should follow existing procedures as outlined in Immigration Enforcement Manual ENF 4.

Exemption from Canada-United States (U.S.) Safe Third Country Agreement

Please note that once the visa has been lifted, Mexican nationals will qualify for an exception to the Safe Third Country Agreement (STCA) and can make a refugee claim at a land port of entry. The STCA exception, outlined in R159.5(g) of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations*, is applicable to foreign nationals who are visa exempt to enter Canada, but require a visa to enter the US.

Actions required by officers:

- Liaison Officers (LOs) should support air carriers, as usual, to ensure that Mexican nationals are properly documented prior to flying to Canada. LOs must complete a Support System for Intelligence (SSI) report for each and every **fraudulent** interception abroad.

- **ALL** BSOs in air, land and marine modes, as well as inland officers, **must** enter information into SSI, without delay, regarding **all instances** of and related to the movement of improperly documented arrivals in Canada, claimants for refugee protection in Canada, and other irregular migrants. This includes foreign nationals who are issued a Temporary Resident Permit to overcome their inadmissibility, or foreign nationals who withdraw their application to enter Canada under [section 42](#) of IRPR and leave immediately.
- When applicable, BSOs must ensure that the "Transportation Violation" field reflects the proper violation in their SSI report.

For additional information on SSI Reports, see the [Policy on the Use of the Support System for Intelligence](#) and [PRG-2016-49](#).

Contact Information:

Immigration and Identity Management Programs, Program and Policy Management Division, Traveller Programs Directorate, Programs Branch.

If you have any further questions, please forward them through the regional Corporate and Program Services Divisions, which (if required) will then send an email to the [Port of Entry Operations](#)' generic inbox.

Approved by: Madona Radi, Director
Program and Policy Management Division
Traveller Programs Directorate
Programs Branch

Effective Date: 2016-12-01

Updated: N/A

Additional bulletins:



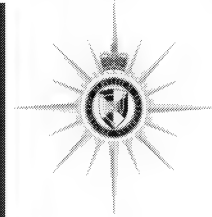
Audience: *CBSA Enforcement and Intelligence Operations*
Enforcement and Intelligence Priority: Smuggling and Contraband

Issued: NOV 2016
Expiry: MAY 2017

Intelligence Operations and Analysis Division

Mexico Visa Lift: Implications for Drug Trafficking to Canada

IOAD_2016-NOV-005



Recommended for Shift Briefing

Highlights

- The lifting of the temporary visa requirement on December 1, 2016 removes the barrier of overseas verifications, which reduces the opportunity to identify and stop individuals associated to cartels or with a criminal background from travelling to Canada. (PA)
-
-
-
- More seizures of drugs for personal use and instances of internal conspiracy are expected following the lifting of the visa requirement due to higher traveller volumes in the air stream. (PA)

Background

1. Mexican nationals have required a temporary resident visa to enter Canada since 2009, when it was imposed by the Canadian government to stem the flow of refugee claimants that had risen sharply. The lifting of the visa requirement is expected to deepen the ties between Canada and Mexico and will increase the flow of travellers and business between both countries. In addition to a higher number of direct flights and increased tourism, the visa lift has several economic agenda items attached to increase trade relations, such as a greater

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INTELLIGENCE BRIEF



collaboration with respect to transportation through the development of international trucking corridors. However, the lifting of the visa requirement removes a layer of pre-arrival screening, reducing the opportunity to identify individuals with a criminal background and preventing their travel to Canada. (U)

2. Profits made by Mexican drug cartels are estimated to be as high as \$39 billion annually. Mexico's powerful drug cartels such as the Sinaloa, Gulf, Los Zetas and Juarez, have built strong networks, control large territories, have engaged in armed conflicts, and taken over businesses.

According to Mexican government officials, cartels spend upwards of \$1 billion USD a year on bribes for Mexican law enforcement officials. They are also known to exchange commodities with other crime groups. For example, they trade in illegally mined ore for Chinese precursor chemicals. Mexican drug cartels have also become adept at laundering illicit gains from the drug trade, using American banks to launder their profits by exploiting gaps in the financial monitoring. (U)

3. Mexican drug cartels are known to prefer large scale operations, particularly involving freight transport for a higher chance of success and profit margins. They possess significant operational assets mainly in transportation, including airplanes, helicopters, unmanned drones, marine vessels, and submarines as well as smuggling tunnels running underneath the U.S.-Mexico border. (U)

Analysis

4. Since 2010, cocaine, methamphetamine, heroin, marijuana, steroids, DMT (psychedelic drug) and prescription medications have been seized originating from Mexico.

concealment methods (i.e. inside construction materials and vehicle parts) in commercial cargo, suggesting the involvement of organized crime.

Routeings

5. According to the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), 90% of the cocaine destined for the U.S. moves through Mexico and Central America and 90% of the methamphetamine is smuggled directly from Mexico. Mexican drug cartels use their control over large portions of Mexican land to shepherd drugs northbound to key entry points on the U.S.-Mexican border. However, U.S. reports suggest that the increased levels of violence between Mexican drug cartels in the areas around particular border crossings have displaced some of the cocaine trafficking via water (container ships, non-commercial vessels). (PA)
- 6.



7. Officers in the Pacific region have also seized several large direct marine shipments from Mexico. According to open source reports, traffickers use Vancouver as a domestic and international drug distribution hub with established Mexican drug cartel presence. In Central Canada, drugs from Mexico are more commonly shipped directly in _____ while drugs transiting the U.S. have been seized at _____ land borders such as _____ at bridge crossings from the state of New York. (PA)

Mexican Drug Cartels presence in Canada

8. The presence of organized crime networks in Canada with ties to Mexico spreads across several provinces. According to press interviews with Canadian law enforcement personnel, Mexican drug cartels allegedly prefer to have their own members on the ground to facilitate smuggling and make connections with local organized crime groups. They commonly resemble regular businessmen and women, without visible tattoos indicating organized crime membership. (PA)
9. The Sinaloa and La Familia cartels have established a presence particularly in British Columbia, Alberta and Ontario. Numerous sources report on Mennonite groups of Mexican descent, many established in SOR but with familial ties in Mexico, engaging in drug smuggling and money laundering with Mexican drug cartels. Additionally, law enforcement cooperation projects such as Project Roadmaster in 2014 have highlighted extensive conspiracies to smuggle cocaine from Mexico into Canada through SOR using sophisticated concealment methods such as cocaine secreted within large granite blocks. The trafficking networks operated million dollar cocaine transactions starting in Mexico and smuggled drugs into Canada through the Montreal and Vancouver ports as well as across the Canada-U.S. border. (U)
10. Mexican drug cartels also allegedly engaged in the trade of cocaine for Canadian marihuana and ecstasy. In 2015, another project highlighted internal conspiracies called Operation Harrington that resulted in large cocaine seizures and charges against 15 Canadian citizens with links to Mexican and Colombian drug cartels. (U)

Cocaine

11. Since 2010, cocaine seizures from Mexico _____, several quantities seized have been substantial, weighing between 20 and 118 kilograms. The majority of cocaine seizures from Mexico occurred in the air traveller and cargo modes and some of the largest individual seizures were in air and marine cargo (see Appendix B). (PA)

12.

For example, in 2010, officers at the port of Vancouver examined four shipments containing bricks and discovered 252 kilograms of cocaine as well as methamphetamine in packages upon breaking the bricks. (PA)



13.

Some Mexican born members of the Canadian Mennonite community have been involved in trafficking narcotics from Mexico to Canada. In 2011, one family belonging to this community was involved in a CBSA cocaine seizure in Prairie region, of Chihuahua, Mexico, to Alberta. (PA)

Methamphetamine

14.

15. According to DEA estimates, 90% of the methamphetamine consumed in the U.S. is high-purity Mexican product. Stricter governmental regulations on methamphetamine precursors such as pseudoephedrine caused a shortage in the U.S., resulting in smaller trafficking operations being put out of business by Mexican cartels that have the funds and ability to successfully import Chinese chemicals. According to open source law enforcement interviews, while the bulk of methamphetamine smuggled into the U.S. is intended for regional distribution, a portion is shipped further to Southeast Asia, Australia and New Zealand where the profits are much higher. Canada has been used as a transshipment point for Mexican methamphetamine to Australia. (PA)

Heroin

16.

global
customs information suggests that body concealment of heroin is frequently encountered.

17.

DEA reports in 2016
indicate that the quality of Mexican heroin is on the rise, which may lead to a demand of the product in Canada, particularly as cartels increase their presence and influence within Canada. (PA)

Fentanyl

18.

According to the DEA, Mexican cartels play a significant role in the current worldwide fentanyl crisis. Fentanyl precursors and powders are sent from China to Mexican clandestine



laboratories for the production of fentanyl powder and counterfeit prescription pills which are subsequently smuggled into the U.S. In October 2015, a Mexican federal police raid in the state of Sinaloa led to the seizure of 27 kilograms of fentanyl, which is reportedly equivalent in dosage to a ton of heroin, and to the seizure of 19,000 fake oxycodone tablets containing fentanyl.

Implications for the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) and Canada

19. The visa lift will make travel to Canada easier in order to establish or strengthen existing cartel smuggling chains. In the next three years, Mexican drug cartels are expected to expand their presence in Canada

The lifting

of the visa requirement removes a layer of screening pre-arrival to Canada. Without a visa requirement, the criminal affiliations of individuals may not come to the attention of immigration and border officials until they commit criminal offences once inside Canada. (PA)

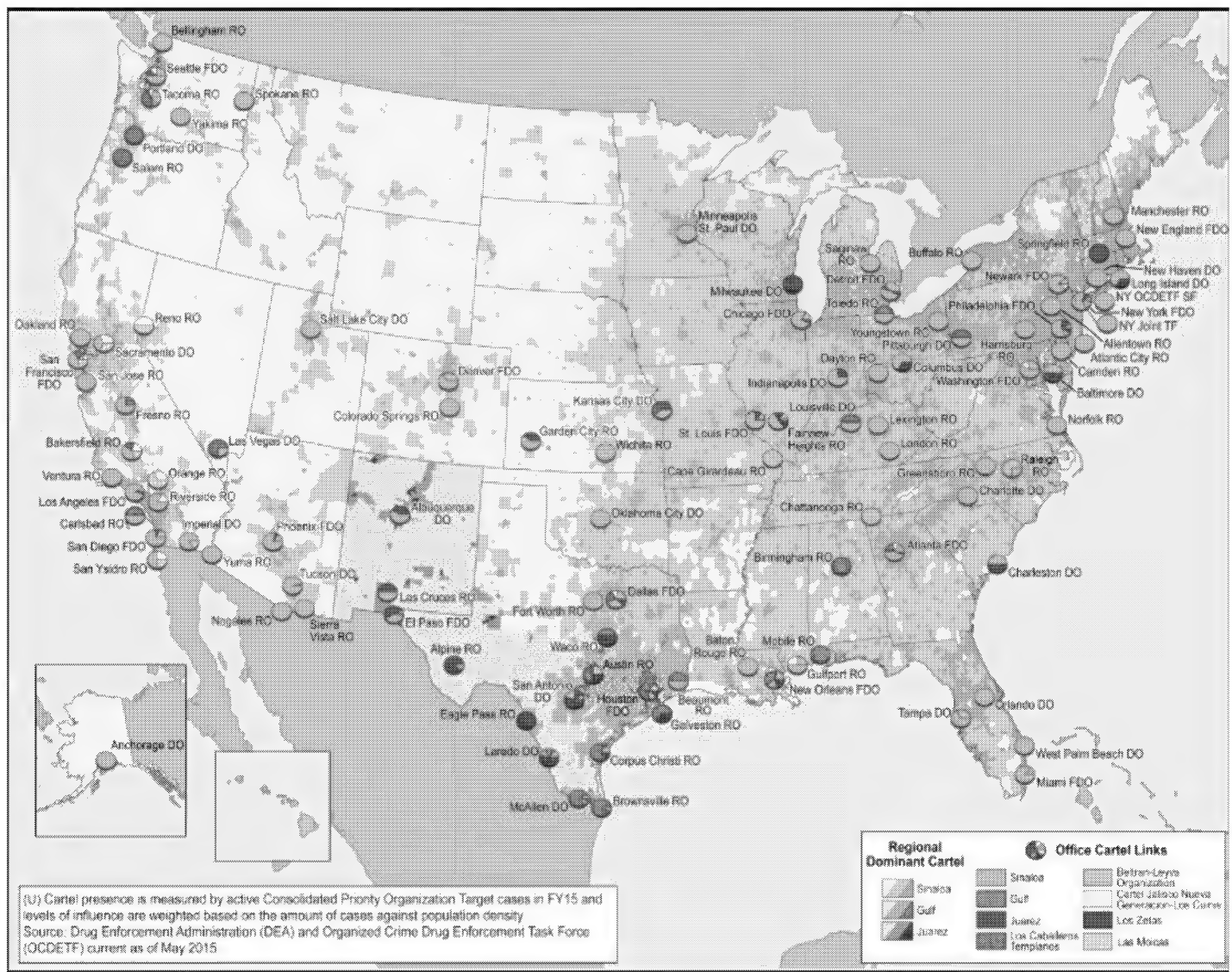
20. Following the lifting of the visa requirement on Mexican nationals, no significant increase on direct drug seizures from Mexico in the traveller stream is expected within the next six months to a year. Mexican nationals are visa-exempt in the European Union and are not considered a group of concern for drug smuggling of cocaine, heroin or meth via the air traveller stream. Given the additional number of direct flights and Mexico's popularity as a tourist destination, officers will likely encounter more cases of drugs for personal use in the air traveller stream; most likely of prescription medications.

21.

22.

Prepared by: *I.D.* Current Intelligence Analysis

Appendix A: Cartel territorial controls in the U.S.



Source: Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA)



Appendix B: Cocaine from Mexico by Mode 2010-September 2016

Mode	Number of Seizures	Quantity (kg)	Percentage per mode of total seizure numbers	Percentage per mode of total quantities seized
Marine				
Air Cargo				
Air Passenger				
Land Passenger				
Land Cargo				
Postal				
TOTAL	68	500.4	100%	100%

Rogers, Jamie

From: Rogers, Jamie
Sent: October 4, 2016 09:53 AM
To: Ethier, Chantal; Lyle, Candace; Valentine, Greg
Cc: PRA_CBSA-ASFC_Region, Programs
Subject: Mexico Visa Requirement - Lifted December 1, 2016
Attachments: Mexico Stats - CRs, VRs, WPs.xlsx

Importance: High

Hello,

Candace/Greg, the lifting of the visa requirement for Mexican nationals takes effect on **December 1, 2016**. This is a little analysis we are probably going to include in the RMOB, but I am copying you as a heads-up and for any comment you might wish to add, particularly on the number of flights to your airports.

Historical stats on Mexico nationals are in separate tabs in the attachment. Perhaps you can comment on whether the number of direct flights from Mexico to CIA and EIA have increased or decreased relative to what they were in 2008-09. I suspect some of these flights may have been scaled back recently given the economic downturn but I am not able to say for certain. If there are no direct flights this will be less of an issue, although we should expect some Mexican claims being made by pax arriving at CIA and EIA from US flights or flights from elsewhere (such as China).

If there are direct flights from Mexico we will see a spike in claims at Calgary and Edmonton Airports. In the past, when they did not need a visa, Mexicans tended to make their claims at the airports, particularly when officers began suggesting they were going to refuse entry as non-genuine visitors.

The combination of fewer work permits being issued to Mexicans in the past couple FYs plus the lifting of the visa requirement are two factors that point to an increase in irregular migration for this population. The downturn in the Alberta economy may reduce the demand for Mexican labour but it does not necessarily change the migration designs of Mexican nationals. So, if they wish to travel to Canada, despite the economic situation, without need of a visa they will do so.

That really portends a spike in refugee claims wherever there are direct flights from Mexico. It is a change we will need to brace for since BSOs at CIA and EIA will be taking refugee claims in larger volumes again. I'll give some historical refugee claim numbers for Mexican nationals below to use as a benchmark to plan response accordingly.

If you look at the 2008-09 FY – the last full fiscal year before the visa requirement – CIA had 118 Mexican claimants and EIA had 75. If you look at CIC Calgary and Edmonton there were 207 Mexican claims in 2008-09. I think we can assume those CIC Admissions claimants arrived on direct flights to Calgary and Edmonton. I believe some time during the 2008-09 fiscal year Mexicana added flights direct to Calgary and Edmonton.

In the first three and half months of fiscal 2009-10 when the visa requirement came in (on July 14, 2009) there were 44 claims by Mexicans at CIA and 41 at EIA, as well as 202 claims and 83 claims at CIC Calgary and Edmonton respectively. Last fiscal they only had 4 Mexican claims between the two POEs and 2 claims at the CICs.

It is difficult to speculate about the number of Mexican claims at the two airports without information about the number of direct flights. Assuming they are the same as they were in 2009-10 it could be somewhere around 85 claims from Mexicans at the two airports, and more who would have claimed at the IRCC offices if BSOs are better able to spot

non-genuine Mexican visitors at the airports. If they do so, there is a chance a proportion of these will make refugee claims.

Regards,

Regional Programs Officer
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From: Ethier, Chantal
Sent: October 4, 2016 8:46 AM
To: Rogers, Jamie
Subject: RE: Mexico Stats

The number of refugee claims for Mexican nationals in the Prairie Region decreased by 56% the year after visas were imposed. This is good to know because we will see the opposite effect as of December.

Chantal Ethier

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From: Rogers, Jamie
Sent: October 3, 2016 5:27 PM
To: Ethier, Chantal
Subject: Mexico Stats

Chantal

Here's an attachment with some stats for Mexico nationals.

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St-Stephen - Ferry Point POE							4		2						6
Whitehorse CIC									3					3	6
Hamilton Airport - 3314							1					4			5
Regway POE	5														5
Regina CIC						4		1							5
Thunder Bay								5							5
Niagara Falls Enforcement				2	1					1					4
Kingsgate								3		1					4
Unknown		1	2	1											4
Montréal Investigation							1	2							3
Prescott - 3134							3								3
Kitchener Hamilton Enforcement			1					1							2
London Enforcement	1				1										2
Windsor Inland Enforcement				1		1									2
Jean Lesage International Airport										1		1			2
Macdonald Cartier International Airport	2														2
POE Emerson								2							2
POE Huntingdon			1		1										2
Pigeon River							1			1					2
Nanaimo						2									2
Sudbury									2						2
Trois-Rivières CIC											1	1			2
Edmonton Inland Enforcement And Hearings				1											1
Hearings And Appeals GTEC	1														1
Investigation And Removals, Montréal											1				1
Sherbrooke Enforcement						1									1
Aldergrove					1										1
Carway-4616							1								1
Cornwall							1								1
Halifax International Airport										1					1
Pierre Elliott Trudeau Airport			1												1
Winnipeg International Airport												1			1
Kamloops													1		1
North York, St Clair												1			1
Sault Ste Marie CIC											1				1
Total	105	121	68	92	219	605	1,002	5,222	10,416	7,579	5,467	3,730	2,818	37,444	

MEXICO CLAIMS - PRAIRIE REGION POS	2004/2005	2016/2017	2015/2016	2014/2015	2013/2014	2012/2013	2011/2012	2010/2011	2009/2010	2008/2009	2007/2008	2006/2007	2005/2006	Total
Carway-4616								1						1
Coutts	1	1			2	4	8	11	11	4	4			46
Calgary International Airport	1	2	3				5		44	118	4		4	181
Calgary Inland Enforcement And Hearings						1	4	2						7
Edmonton International Airport	3		1			1			41	75				121
Edmonton Inland Enforcement And Hearings					1									1
Emerson	5				7		3	3	4	4				26
POE Emerson									2					2
Regway POE			5											5
Winnipeg International Airport													1	1
Calgary Citizenship and Immigration Canada	11	2	9	2		13	37	115	202	138	69	33	8	639
Edmonton CIC	4		1	2		3	30	38	83	69	17	12	6	265
Regina CIC							4		1					5
Winnipeg	8				1		4	4	8	8	5		6	44
Total	33	5	19	4	11	22	95	174	396	416	99	45	25	1,344

Mexico VR-TRV-EXT PRAIRIE REGION	2016/2017	2015/2016	2014/2015	2013/2014	2012/2013	2011/2012	2010/2011	2009/2010	2008/2009	2007/2008	2006/2007	2005/2006	2004/2005	Total
Carway-4616	2	4	6	5	5	15	9	14	74	56	15	4	3	212
Chief Mountain		2						1			3	1		7
Coutts	22	63	84	66	60	58	37	63	233	127	118	79	91	1,101
Del Bonita POE	1			1		2	1	1	3					9
Wild Horse POE	1													1
Calgary IAP	94	136	98	106	83	128	121	338	814	269	207	213	88	2,695
Springbank Airport POE	7													7
Calgary Inland Enf & Hearings		1												1
Edmonton IAP	23	46	65	60	44	29	43	294	585	78	58	30	47	1,402
Fort McMurray International Airport				2										2
Boissevain POE									1					1
Emerson	8	28	53	64	37	42	44	56	95	73	79	78	134	791
CBSA Carievale POE				1										1
Monchy POE	2	1												3
North Portal - 4322	4	13	11	13	18	13	11	11	42	26	33	26	26	247
POE Climax Saskatchewan			1		3									4
Regina Airport	2	1												3
Regina Airport POE			1	5	5	7	10	8	13	15				64
Regway POE	1			8										9
Saskatoon Airport	1	4	1	1	4									11
Saskatoon International Airport POE			1		3		2	5	9	2				22
Winnipeg IAP	4	6	10	20	4	8	14	24	47	81	76	33	32	359
Total	172	305	331	352	266	302	292	815	1,916	727	589	464	421	6,952

Mexico WP-WP-EXT PRAIRIE REGION	2004/2005	2016/2017	2015/2016	2014/2015	2013/2014	2012/2013	2011/2012	2010/2011	2009/2010	2008/2009	2007/2008	2006/2007	2005/2006	Total
Carway-4616	10	2	4	2	11	25	9	12	18	133	89	22	13	350
Chief Mountain										2			1	3
Coutts	28	11	32	36	67	77	44	69	65	312	95	71	25	932
Del Bonita POE					2	1		2	14	6				25
Calgary IAP	39	191	289	452	512	575	440	779	1,028	1,404	408	158	82	6,357
Springbank Airport POE		14												14
Edmonton IAP	19	44	216	311	417	349	173	151	549	917	120	194	49	3,509
Fort McMurray International Airport				1										1
Boissevain POE				1										1
Emerson	10	3	10	11	24	35	8	18	34	62	45	20	11	291
Lyleton POE			1											1
Sprague POE			1			2								3
Coronach POE		1	2											3
Monchy POE		1	1											2
North Portal - 4322	1	10	23	28	26	48	14	19	27	13	25	9	2	245
POE Climax Saskatchewan		1		4										5
Regina Airport		4	5			4								13
Regina Airport POE			1	17	12	31	12	2	4					79
Regway POE		1	6	16	4									27
Saskatoon Airport		6	1	1	3	3	4	2						20
Saskatoon International Airport POE			8	10	13	15	8	8	3	4	3			72
Winnipeg IAP	7	7	20	19	32	54	18	8	9	18	6	6	14	218
Total	114	296	620	909	1,123	1,219	730	1,070	1,751	2,871	791	480	197	12,171

Blackburn, Karine

De: Coache, Guylaine
Envoyé: November 30, 2016 12:39 PM
À: Laurin, Chantal; Begin, Miguel
Cc: Beaupre, Andre; Bigonnesse, Sonia; Blackburn, Karine; Hellal, Karim; Hivon, Georges-Éric; Montpellier, Manon; Roy, Anne-Josée; Santay, Nadia
Objet: Impact de la levée du visa pour les citoyens du Mexique sur l'ETPS/Impact on STCA follow visa lifting for citizen of Mexico

Pour distribution aux agents administrant la LIPR

L'Entente sur les Tiers Pays Sûrs, prévoit au R159.5 g) qu'un étranger qui est exempt de visa au Canada et qui n'est pas exempt de visa aux USA se qualifie à une exception.

Pour l'application de cette exception, il n'est pas nécessaire de « détenir » un visa, mais qu'un visa « soit requis » aux États-Unis.

For distribution to officers administering IRPA

As per R159.5 g) it is provided in the Safe Third country Agreement that a foreign national who is visa exempted in Canada and is not exempted to obtain a visa into USA is qualifying for an exception.

For the application of this exception, it's not about whether they "hold" a visa, but whether they are "required to hold" a visa in to USA.

Guylaine Coache
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Blackburn, Karine

De: Santay, Nadia
Envoyé: January 10, 2017 09:47 AM
À: Santay, Nadia
Objet: TR: 2016-0204 - RAPPORTS - Commentaires & recommandations pour l'OBEC sur le MOB de mars
Pièces jointes: Rapport mensuel sur les opérations, mars 2016.docx; MOB_2016 12VDP_EN(draft)(3).docx; 2016-05-11_Points de discussion OBEC.docx

Nadia Santay

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Wiki : [Wiki des Programmes - Programs Wiki](#)

Boîte générique – Generic mail box : QUE_Programmes_Services@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca

De : Santay, Nadia
Envoyé : 11 mai, 2016 12:14
À : Roy, Anne-Josée
Cc : QUE_Programmes_Services
Objet : 2016-0204 - RAPPORTS - Commentaires & recommandations pour l'OBEC sur le MOB de mars

Bonjour Anne-Josée,

→ voir ci-dessous. RA

Tel que convenu, j'ai préparé le document pour les points de discussion pour l'OBEC qui porte sur les éléments suivants :

- Recommandations pour gagner du temps dans le traitement des demandes d'asile
- L'impact de la levée de l'obligation d'un visa mexicain
- Changements de format proposés et rapport mensuel sur les opérations, mars 2016

Merci,

Nadia Santay

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De : Santay, Nadia

Envoyé : 2 mai, 2016 3:10

À : Blackburn, Karine; Beaupre, Andre; Coache, Guylaine; Hivon, Georges-Éric; Santay, Nadia; Bigonesse, Sonia

Cc : Roy, Anne-Josée

Objet : RE: 2016-0194 - RAPPORTS - ACTION et BF // MOB March for comment / RMO de mars pour commentaires

Bonjour,

Après vérification auprès de Anne-Josée, nous avons l'opportunité de fournir nos commentaires spécialement sur le traitement des demandeurs d'asile (diminuer le temps de traitement) et la question sur la levée de l'obligation d'un visa canadien pour les mexicains.

La contribution de tous est la bienvenue, mais particulièrement celle de Guylaine. Si toutefois, vous n'avez rien à «déclarer» merci de m'envoyer NIL.

Merci de me fournir vos commentaires par courriel d'ici le **11 mai en matinée**.

On lâche pas en ce début de semaine,

Nadia Santay

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De : Blackburn, Karine

Envoyé : 2 mai, 2016 2:51

À : Roy, Anne-Josée

Cc : Santay, Nadia; Hivon, Georges-Éric; Bigonesse, Sonia; Coache, Guylaine; Beaupre, Andre

Objet : TR: 2016-0194 - RAPPORTS - ACTION et BF // MOB March for comment / RMO de mars pour commentaires

Anne-Josée,

Est-ce qu'il faut aussi commenter les notes de discussions (document word)?

Merci,

Karine

De : Roy, Anne-Josée

Envoyé : April 30, 2016 10:36 AM

À : Blackburn, Karine; Beaupre, Andre; Coache, Guylaine; Hivon, Georges-Éric; Santay, Nadia; Bigonesse, Sonia

Cc : Hellal, Karim; QUE_Programmes_Services; Hamelin, Caroline; Fortin, Lily-Claude

Objet : TR: 2016-0194 - RAPPORTS - ACTION et BF // MOB March for comment / RMO de mars pour commentaires

Bonjour groupe!

Voici venu le temps de commenter le rapport mensuel des opérations du mois de mars. Nous avons jusqu'au 3 mai fin de journée pour le faire.

Karine, J'aimerais que tu intègres l'ensemble des commentaires de la division. Caroline Hamelin te fera suivre les commentaires de son équipe.

Loana : J'aimerais que tu t'occupes de commenter les pages 4 à 10 concernant les volumes de voyageurs et les temps d'attente;

André, Guylaine, Georges-Éric, Nadia et Sonia : SVP vous entendre ensemble pour vous diviser les commentaires des sections suivantes :

- P. 15-16 Interdictions de territoire, facilitation et revendications
- P. 32-33 Sections concernant les demandes d'Asile dans les PDE et les bureaux intérieurs
- P. 35 Cibles pour l'immigration
- P.38 Sections concernant les fraudes liées à l'immigration (traite, passage de clandestins...)
- P. 39 Mandats immigration
- P. 40 Renvois
- P. 41-42 Enquêtes criminelles.

Merci d'envoyer vos commentaires à Karine Blackburn avant midi, mardi, le 3 mai, afin qu'elle les intègre dans un seul document.

N'hésitez pas aussi à lui faire part de points particuliers à soulever à m. Chiquette en vue de sa discussion avec l'OBEC.

Merci de votre collaboration habituelle.

Anne

De : QUE_Programmes_Services

Envoyé : 29 avril, 2016 2:44

À : Roy, Anne-Josée; Hamelin, Caroline

Objet : 2016-0194 - RAPPORTS - ACTION et BF // MOB March for comment / RMO de mars pour commentaires

Bonjour,

Pour votre action.

Merci de mettre la boîte générique en CC lors de votre réponse.

Bonne journée,

Bureau de la Directrice-adjointe, Services aux programmes / Division des services corporatifs et des programmes (DSCP) / Région du Québec

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De : Retsinas, Ekaterini **De la part de** Auclair, Rachel

Envoyé : April 29, 2016 2:33 PM

À : QUE_Programmes_Services

Cc : Auclair, Rachel; Fortin, Lily-Claude; QUE_Suivis_Services_corporatifs_et_programmes; Graziani, Marcello

Objet : 2016-0194 - RAPPORTS - ACTION et BF // MOB March for comment / RMO de mars pour commentaires

Bonjour,

SVP pour votre action. Merci de répondre à Rachel Auclair en mettant la boîte générique QUE_Suivis en CC.

BF: 3 mai

Merci et bonne journée.

Ekaterini Retsinas pour/for

Rachel Auclair

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From: Slutsken, Allison **On Behalf Of** Baklid, Bente

Sent: April 29, 2016 1:56 PM

To: Lorenz, Christian; Chow, Jeanie; Lebrun, Yvette; Patten, Brent; Auclair, Rachel; Berardi, Dave; Stewart, Shannon

Cc: Swift, David; Grushman, Andrei; Jack, Amanda; Melchers, Chantal; Gareau, Andrée; Gaudreault, Philippe; Baklid, Bente; Slutsken, Allison; Bedard, Raymond

Subject: MOB March for comment / RMO de mars pour commentaires

Please find attached the March Monthly Operational Briefing which will be discussed in the Weekly Operations Briefing meeting on May 17, 2016

Please provide any comments directly to **Bente Baklid, Director, Corporate and Program Services Division** no later than EOD Wednesday, May 4.

Thank you,

Bonjour,

S'il vous plaît trouver ci-joint le Rapport mensuel sur les opération du mois de mars qui sera discuté au Compte rendu hebdomadaire des opérations le 17 mai, 2016.

Veuillez s'il vous plaît faire parvenir vos commentaires directement à **Bente Baklid, Directrice, Division des services corporatifs et aux programmes** avant la fin de la journée, mercredi le 4 mai.

Bente Baklid

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Rapport mensuel sur les opérations, mars 2016

Points de discussion

Traitement des demandes d'asile

Dans une optique de rationaliser le traitement initial des demandes d'asile (appelé également étape de détermination de la recevabilité), la mise en œuvre de solutions pouvant diminuer le temps consacré aux formalités administratives seraient recommandées.

Le processus du traitement d'une demande d'asile s'est davantage complexifié, principalement par le temps que les agents consacrent à administrer de nombreux formulaires distincts, mais dans lesquels les informations se répètent. Ensuite par le temps employé à entrer les données de la demande d'asile dans le système SMGC. Les étapes et sous-étapes au SMGC rendent l'activité assez laborieuse à finaliser et la performance du système pourrait être améliorée. Ils doivent aussi réserver la date d'audience à la CISR via «*outil de mise au rôle des audiences*» (OMRA). Cette action additionnelle n'était pas autrefois requise.

Il est pertinent de rappeler le caractère spontané des demandes d'asile traitées par les agents des points-d'entrée (PDE) ou dans les bureaux intérieurs (Inland) de l'Agence. De sorte que généralement les formalités doivent être finalisées avant que le client quitte les lieux. De surcroît, au cours de l'étape de recevabilité, les agents de PDE terrestres ont la responsabilité de vérifier si *l'Entente sur les tiers pays sûrs* s'applique. Tous ces éléments influencent les délais de traitement d'une demande d'asile.

Ci-dessous un tableau exposant certaines formalités actuelles et des propositions d'amélioration.

L'impact de la levée de l'obligation d'un visa mexicain

La levée de l'obligation d'un visa canadien pour les mexicains pourrait accroître le nombre de voyageurs provenant de ce pays. Afin de procéder au traitement de ces voyageurs, cela pourrait aussi signifier de façon générale une potentielle charge de travail accrue sur les différentes activités de l'ASFC tant du volet douane qu'immigration.

Depuis le 15 juillet 2009, les citoyens du Mexique ont besoin d'un visa pour visiter le Canada ou y transiter. Cela notamment justifié par l'importante augmentation du nombre de demande d'asile provenant de ce pays, dont un grand nombre était jugé infondée par la CISR.

Depuis le 15 février 2013, le Mexique est un pays d'origine désigné (POD). Cela signifie que le Canada considère que le Mexique n'est habituellement pas un pays source de réfugiés.

La Réforme des réfugiés de 2012 pourrait avoir un effet dissuasif au niveau du taux de demandeur d'asile provenant de ce pays. Il y a maintenant des dispositions favorisant l'accélération du processus et améliorant la protection de l'intégrité du système d'octroi de l'asile. Une surveillance de la tendance pourrait servir à apporter les correctifs nécessaires.

Aussi, en mars 2016 une *autorisation de voyage électronique* (AVE) est exigée dans le mode aérien pour les ressortissants de pays étant exemptés de visa. Advenant la levée du visa canadien pour le Mexique, ce prérequis pourrait aider à limiter l'accès à certaines personnes inadmissibles. Ceci dit, cela pourrait favoriser un flux de demandeurs cherchant à entrer par mode terrestre.

¹ Les pays d'origine désignés (POD) sont des pays qui ne produisent habituellement pas de réfugiés, qui respectent les droits de la personne et offrent la protection de l'État.

Certains mexicains, rencontrant les critères², ayant un permis de travail (PT) pourront demander un PT à la frontière car ils seront exemptés d'un visa. Cela représenterait une clientèle additionnelle pour les PDE.

En avril 2016, un compte rendu du renseignement³ de la *Division des opérations et de l'analyse du renseignement* fait état de sérieuses préoccupations en matière d'interdiction de territoire au sujet des ressortissants mexicains. Dont, voici un extrait pertinent :

«Si l'obligation de visa pour les ressortissants mexicains devait être levée, le nombre de ressortissants mexicains se rendant au Canada devrait accroître, ce qui ferait augmenter le nombre de personnes pouvant être interdites de territoire. Sans le visa qui agit comme mécanisme de présélection, le Canada constaterait certainement une augmentation du nombre de ressortissants mexicains faisant l'objet d'un dossier criminel qui se présentent dans les PDE et dans les bureaux intérieurs. Selon les tendances observées, la criminalité devrait avoir lieu au moins deux ans après leur arrivée, principalement dans la région de Montréal, à Vancouver et dans les environs ainsi qu'à Toronto et dans les régions avoisinantes. (PA)

De plus, on constaterait probablement une augmentation de la présence du crime organisé mexicain au Canada.

Sans l'obligation de visa, les personnes seraient en mesure de voyager plus facilement au Canada. Ainsi, la probabilité que ces personnes soient détectées diminuerait jusqu'à ce qu'elles soient arrêtées par des organismes d'exécution de la loi pour cause de criminalité et qu'elles avouent leur appartenance ou qu'elles fassent l'objet d'une enquête. (PA)

Pour pouvoir rendre une personne interdite de territoire au Canada, en temps opportun, il faudra donc pouvoir compter sur un accès rapide aux renseignements et à la documentation provenant de l'étranger. Dépendamment du volume, il pourrait avoir une augmentation des ressources requises pour les intercepter, les traiter et les renvoyer, le cas échéant.

² Programme des travailleurs étrangers temporaires et Programme de mobilité internationale : Personnes pouvant présenter une demande à un point d'entrée.

³ Ressortissants mexicains au Canada : Sérieuses préoccupations concernant l'interdiction de territoire IOAD 2016-APR-001

Rapport mensuel sur les opérations, mars 2016

Commentaires généraux :

Le nouveau format devrait présenter une analyse qui fait ressortir les éléments les plus représentatifs des tendances et de la performance. Les informations devraient pouvoir permettre d'identifier une problématique ou donner des indications quant à la nécessité d'ajustement (ex. : besoin d'augmenter l'effectifs en fonction d'une hausse constante/soudaine des demandes).

Les tableaux et graphiques devraient afficher l'année fiscale (AF) en cours en premier puis l'AF précédente. Cela faciliterait la compréhension des % d'écart.

Avant la publication de la version finale, les Programmes de la région du Québec voudraient avoir l'occasion de commenter l'ébauche du nouveau format.

Commentaires sur le visuel :

Les données (chiffres) devraient permettre d'identifier rapidement les informations pertinentes, tel que par exemple des alertes avec code de couleur et caractères différents.

Commentaires sur le contenu :

Volumes de voyageurs (pages 4 -5)

- Les modes pour répertorier le volume des voyageurs devraient être précisés pour le tableau de la diapositive #4 intitulé «Volumes de voyageurs - tous les modes». Cela éviterait des divergences d'interprétations quant aux données figurant dans les tableaux de la diapositive #5 sur les volumes des modes aérien et terrestre seulement.
- Pour les volumes de voyageurs, le tableau présentant les chiffres réels est le plus représentatif. Donc, le tableau « graphique » devrait être un petit icône à côté du tableau correspondant pour ceux qui voudraient le voir de cette façon. On pourrait ainsi présenter plusieurs modes sur une même page.
- Afin d'avoir un portrait plus réaliste des volumes régionaux de voyageurs, ceux-ci devraient être présentés par mode en première lecture, incluant le ferroviaire, les autobus et les bateaux de croisières. Suivrait ensuite, sur une même page, le tableau cumulatif par « Tous les modes par région » et par «Tous les modes au niveau national».

Volumes de voyageurs et performances des temps d'attente à la frontière (TAF) (page 6)

Volumes de passagers et de véhicules vs la performance des TAF / 26 points d'entrée terrestres (page 6)

- Une annotation claire spécifiant les 8 plus importants points-d'entrée aériens et les 26 points-d'entrée terrestres des graphiques permettrait une meilleure clarté.
- Pour ajouter une valeur informative, l'année fiscale (AF) en cours (ex. : 2016-2017) devrait ressortir et ensuite afficher l'AF précédente.
- Un tableau spécifique aux grands aéroports et un autre pour les intermédiaires fournirait un comparatif plus équitable.
- Il faudrait préciser qu'il s'agit uniquement du temps d'attente à la ligne d'inspection primaire. Pourtant, il serait très important de connaître le temps d'attente au secondaire. Cette donnée serait très utile pour comprendre d'autres données du rapport MOB (*par exemple, impact sur le nombre de renvoi au secondaire d'immigration, volume des mesures d'exécution, etc.*). Entre autre, nous savons pertinemment que la problématique des « tours du poteau » occasionne de nombreux et très long délais d'attente au secondaire d'immigration.

TAF - Semaine (Lundi au jeudi seulement) / TAF (Ven. au dimanche seulement) / Vendredi saint (25/3/2016) / Lundi de Pâques (28/3/2016) (page 7 à 10)

- Le titre des tableaux devrait énoncer qu'il s'agit de « frontière terrestre ».
- Compiler les TAF de 30 minutes et plus, de plus colonne « Total des délais » pourrait être supprimée.
- Regrouper les bureaux en ordre décroissant selon leur niveau de volumes de passagers, afin d'avoir une vision comparative plus réaliste.
- Indiquer l'acronyme de la province près du nom, car cela aiderait les régions à comparer les résultats selon leur ressemblance géo-opérationnelle.
- Séparément, produire un tableau qui regroupe tous les 7 ponts et le Tunnel de Windsor et présenter l'information en ordre décroissant selon leur niveau de volumes.
- Les « jours fériés » devraient être disposés sur une seule et même page.

Volume de voyageurs utilisant les voies NEXUS (page 11)

Pour avoir une vision plus stratégique, il faudrait classer les PDE par ordre décroissant de volume.

Le % Nexus des bureaux ayant de gros volume devrait uniquement être indiqué. Le nombre de voyageur peuvent avoir un impact réel sur le temps d'attente et les besoins en ressources humaines.

La contribution des autres programmes ayant pour but de faciliter les passages à la frontière (Canpass, fastexpress, Passage automatisé à la frontière, et.) serait une données intéressante à exposer.

Utilisation du Program CFA et comparaison exercice financier à ce jour (page 12)

Le bon terme ne devrait-il pas être « Passage automatisé à la frontière » au lieu de *Contrôle frontalier automatisé* (CFA).

Résultant taux d'examens des douanes (page 13)

Taux d'examen d'immigration devrait également être illustré.

Volet Voyageur Immigration : interdit de territoire & facilitation – Autoroute (page 15)

Ce tableau devrait comprendre tous les modes et non pas seulement «autoroute». Les données devraient être extraites et illustrées par bureaux/par région.

Deux diapositives distinctes, l'une pour l'exécution de la loi (rapports L44, AQ, etc.) et une autre pour la facilitation (FV, PE, PT, etc.) donneraient des données davantage représentatives.

Des tableaux illustrant les différentes catégories permettraient d'analyser les variations et les tendances en matière de permis de travail (PT), permis d'étude (PE), permis de séjour temporaire (PST) et fiche de visiteur (FV). Nous suggérons d'ajouter les chiffres sur les éléments suivants :

Permis de travail

- Ajouter le nombre de cas traités en fonction soit 1) PT initiés à l'étranger mais délivrés au point-d'entrée (PDE) et 2) PT initiés et délivrés au PDE. Le processus pour traiter le deuxième type de PT est particulièrement plus complexe et exige davantage de temps.
- Pour ceux initiés et émis au PDE, ajouter le nombre de PT émis avec une dispense de l'*étude d'impact sur le marché de travail* (EIMT) ou avec une EIMT et le cas échéant disposer les données par code de dispense. Cela permettrait d'identifier les hausses ou les diminutions en fonction des catégories et donnerait une meilleure possibilité de mieux cerner l'origine de certaines problématiques.

À cet effet, à titre d'exemple le tableau ci-dessous fait ressortir que la hausse du nombre d'émission des PT traités et délivrés dans les PDE est attribuable à deux catégories soit «*Emploi après l'obtention du diplôme*» (dispense C43) avec une augmentation par rapport à 2015 de 267% et soit «*Époux/conjoints de fait de travailleurs spécialisés*» (dispense C41) avec une augmentation de 78%. La particularité est que normalement le renouvellement de ces PT devrait surtout être traité à l'intérieur par IRCC.

Pour la catégorie de dispense A75 (*PT ouvert au conjoint/conjoint de fait accompagnant un demandeur*), le nombre pour mars 2015 n'est pas de zéro. En fait, le code de dispense a été changé à l'automne dernier passant du C10 au A75. À cet effet, l'administration centrale de l'ASFC, nous a signalé ce changement seulement en janvier 2016, car l'IRCC avait omis de nous informer de cette modification qui s'avère être de nature importante pour les point-d'entrées.

Tableau du nombre de PT émis dans les points-d'entrée terrestre au Canada par code de dispense

TR WP	2016/March	2015/March
LMO – Val	2,091	2,130
C43	757	206
C41	421	237
T13	334	301
T23	264	257
A75	164	0 autrefois C10
T24	91	142
C10	75	295
C12	71	54
C32	56	5
C44	42	15
C20	41	32
C42	40	18
C13	38	11
C21	33	35
T11	24	24
A70	22	9
C11	22	11
C50	21	21
T12	16	14
C14	13	
T33	4	2
C45	3	
C22	2	5
C25	2	
H82	1	
T21	1	
C30		2
C33		1
S61		1
Total WP	4,649	3,828

Permis d'étude

- Séparer les données par rapport aux PE initiés à l'étranger mais émis au PDE versus ceux initiés et émis au point-d'entrée (PDE). Pour les mêmes raisons invoquées précédemment pour les PT.

Permis de séjour temporaire

- Séparer les données par « article d'interdiction de territoire ».

Fiche de visiteur

- Séparer les données par la nationalité de l'étranger.

Blackburn, Karine

De: Renaud, Jean-François de la part de Auclair, Rachel
Envoyé: December 9, 2016 04:30 PM
À: Fortin, Lily-Claude; Roy, Anne-Josée; St-Arnaud, Daniel; Coache, Guylaine
Cc: Auclair, Rachel
Objet: TR: Mexico Visa Lift Daily Performance Report - December 9, 2016 | Rapport quotidien sur le rendement de la levée de l'obligation de visa pour le Mexique - le 9 décembre 2016
Pièces jointes: Mex - CBSA Daily Report - Dec. 9.docx

Bonjour,

PVI.

Bonne journée.

Jean-François Renaud pour/for
Rachel Auclair

Directrice - Division des services corporatifs et des programmes
Agence des services frontaliers du Canada / Gouvernement du Canada
Rachel.Auclair@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca / Tél : (514) 283-8700 poste 8218 FAX : (514) 496-1758

Director – Corporate and Program Services Division
Canada Border Services Agency / Government of Canada
Rachel.Auclair@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca / Tél: (514) 283-8700 poste 8218 FAX: (514) 496-1758

De : St-Hilaire, Mélissa **De la part de** Provost, Pierre
Envoyé : December 9, 2016 2:46 PM
À : Laurin, Chantal; Deschamps, Josée; Begin, Miguel; Beauséjour, Annie; Auclair, Rachel
Cc : Bernard, Daniel; Provost, Pierre
Objet : TR: Mexico Visa Lift Daily Performance Report - December 9, 2016 | Rapport quotidien sur le rendement de la levée de l'obligation de visa pour le Mexique - le 9 décembre 2016

Bonjour,

Pour votre information.

Bonne journée,

Mélissa St-Hilaire pour Pierre Provost
Directeur général régional intérimaire— Région du Québec – Direction générale des opérations

Acting Regional Director General - Quebec region – Operations Branch
Canada Border Services Agency / Government of Canada
Pierre.Provost@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca / Tel: 514-283-6201 / TTY: 866-335-3237

De :

Envoyé : December 9, 2016 2:00 PM

À : CBSA-ASFC Event9

Objet : Mexico Visa Lift Daily Performance Report - December 9, 2016 | Rapport quotidien sur le rendement de la levée de l'obligation de visa pour le Mexique - le 9 décembre 2016

Mexico Visa Lift
Levée de l'obligation de visa pour Mexique
Daily Performance Report Rapport quotidien sur le rendement
December 9, 2016 Le 9 décembre 2016
14:00 ET / HE

The purpose of this daily performance report is to provide an overview of activities/events related to the December 1, 2016 visa lift on Mexican Nationals.

Le but de ce rapport quotidien sur le rendement est de fournir un aperçu des activités/événements liés à la levée du visa pour les ressortissants mexicains à partir du 1^{er} décembre 2016.

INTERNATIONAL | INTERNATIONAL

Daily Liaison Officer reporting since December 1, 2016

Departure City	Enquiries related to eTA	Enquires related to fraud	Number of Intercepts	Enquiries related to eTA to date	Enquiries related to fraud to date	Number of Intercepts to date
Mexico City	1	0	0	26	11	1
Cancun	0	0	0	2	3	2
Puerto Vallarta	0	0	0	0	0	0

Los Cabos	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cozumel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	1	0	0	28	14	3

- No significant event to report.

PORT OF ENTRY PROCESSING | TRAITEMENT DES PORTS D'ENTRÉE

Enforcement:

Number of Refugee Claims made by Mexican Nationals

Organization	Mode	Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 8)
CBSA	POE	1	60
	Inland	1	10
IRCC	Inland	3	81
CBSA & IRCC Total		5	151

Number of 44* Reports issued to Mexican Nationals (excluding refugee Claims)

Mode	Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 8)
POE	11	176
Inland	11	110
CBSA Total	22	286

* An A44 Report is a document that states if a person is inadmissible to Canada. It serves as the notification of an allegation of inadmissibility to the Minister's Delegate or the member of the Immigration Division at an admissibility hearing.

Number of Allowed to Leaves issued (No 44 Report) to Mexican Nationals

Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 8)
30	1,999

Facilitation:

Number of Visitor Records issued to Mexican Nationals

Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 8)
55	677

Number of Work Permits issued to Mexican Nationals

Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 8)
86	19,301

Number of Temporary Resident Permits issued to Mexican Nationals

Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 8)
3	157

- No significant enforcement or issues encountered at Ports of Entry.

This information is classified Protected A. Only for distribution internal to CBSA. If you have any questions or follow up requests for detailed information, please contact

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Mexico Visa Lift
Leveé de l'obligation de visa pour Mexique
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December 9, 2016 Le 9 décembre 2016
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Agence des services
frontaliers du Canada

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PROTÉGÉ A



Impacts prévisibles de la levée de l'obligation du visa pour les citoyens du Mexique.

Section du renseignement
Région du Québec

C2016-01

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Canada

PROTÉGÉ A

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Levée de l'obligation du visa pour les citoyens du Mexique

Le 15 novembre 2015, dans une rencontre en marge du Sommet du G20 entre le premier ministre du Canada et le président du Mexique, le premier ministre Justin Trudeau s'est engagé à lever l'obligation de visa pour les citoyens mexicains ¹. Le visa de résident temporaire avait été imposé en 2009 afin d'endiguer le flot de demandeurs d'asile en provenance de ce pays.

Dans l'année précédant l'imposition du visa, la Section du renseignement avait procédé à une analyse² exhaustive du mouvement mexicain dans la région du Québec qui avait permis d'identifier trois problèmes principaux associés au mouvement :

- l'abus du programme de protection des réfugiés;
- la présence de criminels;
- l'usage frauduleux du passeport mexicain.

Ces mêmes problèmes pourraient ressurgir une fois levée l'obligation du visa.

1. Demandeurs d'asile

Le Mexique est devenu le premier pays source de demandeurs d'asile au Canada dès 2005 et le mouvement a atteint son point culminant en 2008 avec 9465 demandeurs dont 5918 au Québec, soit 63% du total du mouvement. L'aéroport P-E- Trudeau recevait la plus large part des demandeurs mexicains ce qui exerçait une forte pression sur ses ressources. Avec l'imposition du visa, le nombre de demandeurs d'asile a chuté radicalement, s'établissant à 1202 au Canada, dont 245 au Québec, en 2010.

L'analyse effectuée en 2008 a permis de conclure que le mouvement était très largement constitué de migrants économiques. Ces derniers tiraient profit des délais de traitement des demandes d'asile extrêmement longs pour travailler au Canada afin de mettre de l'argent de côté et bénéficier des soins de santé gratuits. Peu de demandeurs étant reconnus réfugiés, la plupart retournaient au Mexique.

En 2012, le gouvernement du Canada annonçait l'entrée en vigueur de la politique sur les pays d'origine désignés (POD) dont l'objectif est de prévenir l'abus du système de protection des réfugiés par des personnes provenant de pays qui sont considérés comme sûrs. Les demandeurs des POD ne peuvent obtenir un permis de travail dès leur arrivée au Canada, sont entendus par la CISR dans des délais plus courts et ceux dont la demande d'asile est infondée sont renvoyés dans leur pays plus rapidement. En vertu de cette nouvelle politique, les demandeurs déboutés provenant d'un POD n'avaient pas le droit d'interjeter appel devant la Section d'appel

¹ <http://pm.gc.ca/fra/nouvelles/2015/11/15/premier-ministre-justin-trudeau-rencontre-president-du-mexique-enrique-pena>

² Section du renseignement de l'ASFC. Le mouvement mexicain dans la région du Québec, 2006-2008. No. SIED 62480. Montréal, Février 2009. 17 pages

des réfugiés, mais cette disposition a été invalidée par la Cour fédérale du Canada le 23 juillet 2015. Reste à voir quel sera l'impact de ce jugement sur les délais de traitement. Le Mexique a été placé sur la liste des POD le 15 février 2013.³

La dispense de l'obligation du visa devrait relancer le mouvement des demandeurs d'asile mexicains, mais probablement dans des proportions moindres en raison de la désignation du Mexique en tant que POD.

2. Criminels

S'appuyant sur le renseignement alors disponible, sur des saisies de cocaïne en provenance du Mexique effectuées par la GRC et des enquêtes du SPVM, l'analyse de 2008 faisait état de la présence des cartels de drogues mexicains en sol canadien, notamment au Québec, et de l'émergence des gangs de rue latinos. En outre, l'analyse signalait l'interception de 130 Mexicains interdits de territoire pour grande criminalité dans la région du Québec entre 2006 et 2008.

La levée de l'obligation du visa facilitera les voyages au Canada de criminels et membres d'organisations criminelles.


3. Usage frauduleux du passeport mexicain

A quelques rares exceptions près, les citoyens de tous les pays de l'Amérique latine ont besoin d'un visa pour venir au Canada. Lorsque les citoyens du Mexique étaient dispensés de l'obligation du VRT, leur document de voyage était une cible de choix pour les migrants irréguliers d'autres pays.


Outre les demandeurs d'asile, des groupes criminels utilisaient le passeport mexicain pour entrer au Canada dans le but de se livrer à des activités illicites. Au début des années 2000, le document de voyage mexicain était le document privilégié par les membres d'un réseau de voleurs colombiens et péruviens qui sévissaient dans la région de Montréal. Des trafiquants de drogue et des membres d'autres groupes criminels mexicains utilisaient pour leur part des passeports altérés ou obtenus frauduleusement pour voyager au Canada sous de fausses identités.

Avec la levée de l'obligation du visa, on peut s'attendre à rencontrer à nouveau des passeports mexicains frauduleux utilisés par des demandeurs d'asile et des criminels.

³ <http://www.cic.gc.ca/francais/refugies/reforme-surs.asp>



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Canada Border
Services Agency (CBSA)

Pacific Region
Enforcement and Intelligence Division (EID)


**Mexico:
Country Briefing**
2016-PAC-0093

PROTECTED 'B'

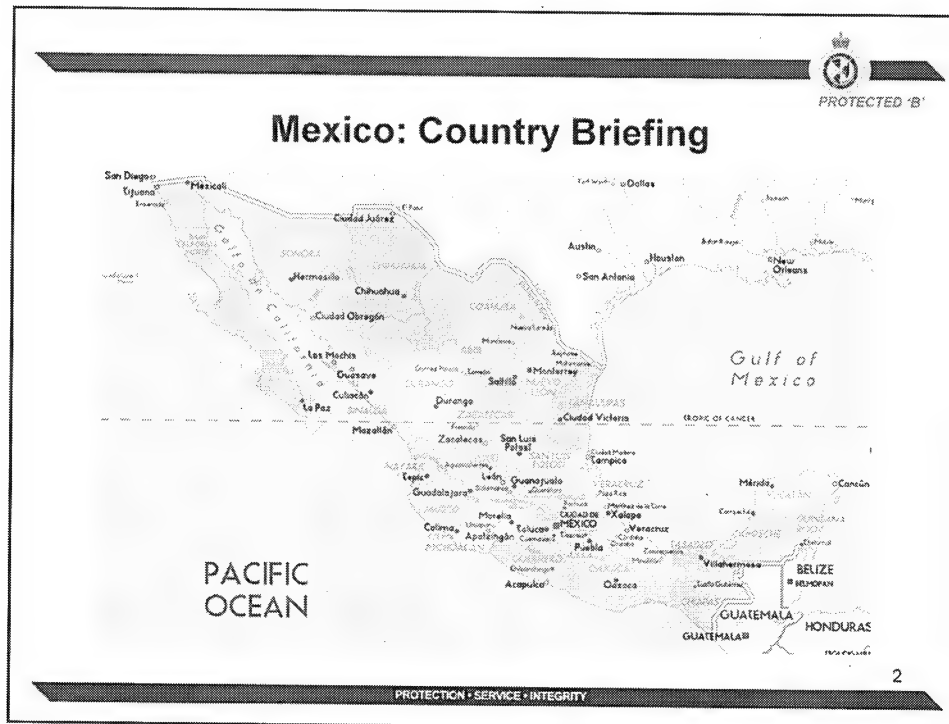
Dated: November 23, 2016



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**All the PDFs included in the shared drive file folder 'Mexico Country Briefing' are recently produced documents from NHQ, either National Targetting Centre (NTC) or Intelligence Operations and Analysis Division (IOAD) that specifically relate to Mexico. Most, if not all, of the PDFs have been referenced in this presentation. It may be useful to print them off either as a pass around and/or to glean additional information from them.



- Mexico is home to approximately 121 million people.
- The 2015 United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) reported that **Mexico** saw a surge of 20% in the number of arrivals in 2014 which resulted in it climbing five places in the ranking of International Tourist Arrivals and re-entering the **Top 10** at position 10 as a '**World's Top Tourism Destination**'. (Source: United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO Tourism Highlights 2015 Edition <http://www.e-unwto.org/doi/pdf/10.18111/9789284416899>)



Mexico: Country Briefing

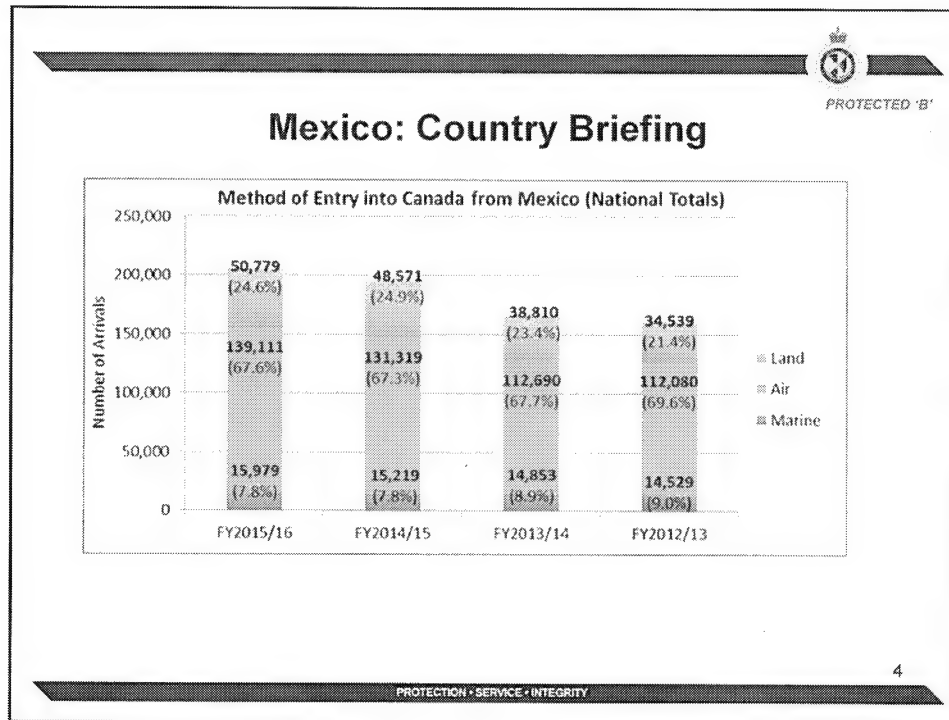
Travel between Canada and Mexico:

- Gov't of Canada has lifted the Mexico visa requirement effective December 1, 2016
- Electronic Travel Authorizations (eTA's) are now in effect. Visa-exempt foreign nationals who fly to or transit through Canada need an eTA. Exceptions include US citizens and travellers with a valid Canadian visa. Canadian citizens, including dual citizens and PR's cannot apply for a eTA. (<http://www.cic.gc.ca/English/visit/eta.asp>)

3


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- With two direct flights per day, seven days a week between Mexico City and Vancouver (Air Canada and Aeromexico), it is anticipated the number of visitors to the Pacific Region will continue to increase throughout the year. (Source: Brend, Yvette. "B.C. tourists flocking from Paris, Mexico." *CBC News British Columbia*. CBC, 21 May 2016. Web. 24 May 2016. <http://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/british-columbia/tourism-france-mexico-b-c-flights-direct-paris-1.3594234>)



- AIR:** Analysis of all methods of arrivals (nationally) into Canada from Mexico over the past four fiscal years indicates that, on average, the vast majority of arrivals are via the air mode (68.1%), followed by land mode (23.6%) and marine mode (8.4%). The Pacific Region reported similar averages for each mode. *(Source: CMRS statistics: Method of arrival, Last Country of Departure: Mexico)*
- CRUISE SHIPS:** Currently, there are 17 cruise ship ports of call along Mexico's west and east coasts. Over the past few years, Mexico has experienced a steady increase in the number of cruise ship passengers it receives each year. 2016 is projected to be 6.1 million passengers. (As a comparable, Port Metro Vancouver projects 830,000 passengers will arrive in Vancouver in 2016.) Cruise ships arrive at most Mexico ports of call year round however, some of the ships will reposition from the Mexican Riviera (west coast) or Western Caribbean (east coast) routes to the Pacific Region (Vancouver and Victoria) for the Alaska cruise ship season. *(Source: Mexico and Cruise Industry are Thriving Together, FCCA event shows. Seatrade-Cruise.com. N.p., n.d. Web. 12 May 2016. <http://www.seatrade-cruise.com/news/news-headlines/mexico-and-cruise-industry-are-thriving-together-fcca-event-shows.html> and Ren, Julia. "A strong 2016 cruise season marks Canada Place's 30th anniversary." PortVancouver.com. N.p., 4 Apr. 2016. Web. 12 May 2016. <http://www.portvancouver.com/news-and-media/news/a-strong-2016-cruise-season-marks-canada-places-30th-anniversary/>)*

- LAND: The drive between Canada (Vancouver area) and Mexico (Tijuana, Baja California) can be accomplished within approximately 24 hours. The two countries are linked by the US Interstate-5 (I-5) highway that runs north/south along the west coast of the US (California, Oregon and Washington State). The I-5 is also a widely utilized commercial trucking route linking the three countries, especially amongst truckers who pick up/drop off produce shipments at one of the many food or produce suppliers in southern California.


 PROTECTED 'B'

Mexico: Country Briefing

Top 10 Busiest Airports in Mexico

AIRPORT VOLUMES	LOCATION	AVG PAX VOLUME / YEAR
Mexico City Int'l Airport (MEX)	Mexico City, Distrito Federal	26,370,000
Cancun Int'l Airport (CUN)	Cancun, Quintana Roo	13,000,000
Guadalajara Int'l Airport (GDL)	Guadalajara, Jalisco	7,200,000
General Mariano Escobedo Int'l Airport (MTY)	Monterrey, Nuevo Leon	5,600,000
Tijuana Int'l Airport (TIJ)	Tijuana, Baja California	3,500,000
Los Cabos Int'l Airport (SJD)	Los Cabos, Baja California Sur	2,800,000
Lic. Gustavo Diaz Ordaz Int'l Airport (PVR)	Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco	2,550,000
Lic. Adolfo Lopez Mateos Int'l Airport (TLC)	Toluca, State of Mexico	1,500,000
Manuel Crescencio Rejon Int'l Airport (MID)	Merida, Yucatan	1,225,000
Hermosillo Int'l Airport (HMO)	Hermosillo, Sonora	1,200,000


Highlighted rows indicate a Pacific Region nexus

Statistics reflect traveller volumes at Mexico's Airports – to/from any Destination

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- **AIR:** Chart showing the Top 10 busiest airports in Mexico based on the average number of passengers annually travelling through them, domestic and international. (Source: WorldListMania.com. N.p., n.d. Web. 25 May 2016. <http://www.worldlistmania.com/top-10-busiest-airports-mexico/>)
- Orange highlighted rows indicated that within the past two years, flights from this airport have arrived at a Pacific Region airport.



Mexico: Country Briefing

Incoming Flights to YVR

Direct Flights from Mexico City

Air Carrier	Flight Code	Destination	Time Arrivals/Departures	Type of Service	Flight Loads
Air Canada	997	MEX	09:55	Daily	120
AeroMexico	694	MEX	05:33	Tues. Thurs. Sat	160
AeroMexico	695	MEX	22:02	Daily	160

Charter Flights

Destination	Airport code	Airlines	Flights per week
Cancun	CUN	AC, TS, WG, WS,	13
Huatulco	HUX	WG	2
Ixtapa/Zihuatanejo	ZIH	AC	1
Manzanillo	ZLO	WG	1
Mazatlan	MZT	WG, WS	2
Puerto Vallarta	PVR	AC, TS, WG, WS	12
San Jose Del Cabo	SJD	AC, WG, WS	5

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PROTECTION • SERVICE • INTEGRITY

AeroMexico has added three additional flights arriving into YVR at 0530 on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays in addition to their daily service from Mexico City arriving at YVR at 2205. A third flight (3 times per week) has been added by Aero Mexico

The local AeroMexico airport manager has indicated that they will continue to bring in 737 with a max seating capacity of 160. He has advised that most of their flights are at full capacity.

AirCanada will continue to bring in their daily flight that arrives from Mexico City. They have also advised that their flights are also at full capacity.


 PROTECTED 'B'

Mexico: Country Briefing

Incoming Flights to Other Pacific Region Airports

Victoria International Airport

Destination	Airport code	Airlines	Flights per week
Puerto Vallarta	PVR	West Jet / Transat	2
Huatulco	HUX	Sunwing	1
Cancun	CUN	West Jet / Transat	2
San Jose Del Cabo	SJD	Sunwing	1

Abbotsford International Airport

Destination	Airport code	Airlines	Flights per week
Puerto Vallarta	PVR	WestJet	1

Kelowna International Airport

Destination	Airport code	Airlines	Flights per week
Cancun	CUN	West Jet / Sunwing/Air Transat	4
Puerto Vallarta	PVR	WestJet/Air Transat	2
San Jose Del Cabo	SJD	West Jet	1

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PROTECTION • SERVICE • INTEGRITY

AeroMexico has added three additional flights arriving into YVR at 0530 on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays in addition to their daily service from Mexico City arriving at YVR at 2205. A third flight (3 times per week) has been added by Aero Mexico

The local AeroMexico airport manager has indicated that they will continue to bring in 737 with a max seating capacity of 160. He has advised that most of their flights are at full capacity.

AirCanada will continue to bring in their daily flight that arrives from Mexico City. They have also advised that their flights are also at full capacity.

Charter Flights from Prince George Airport

1 per week – WestJet, Puerto Vallarta

Charter Flights from Comox Valley International Airport

1 per week – WestJet, Puerto Vallarta



PROTECTED 'B'

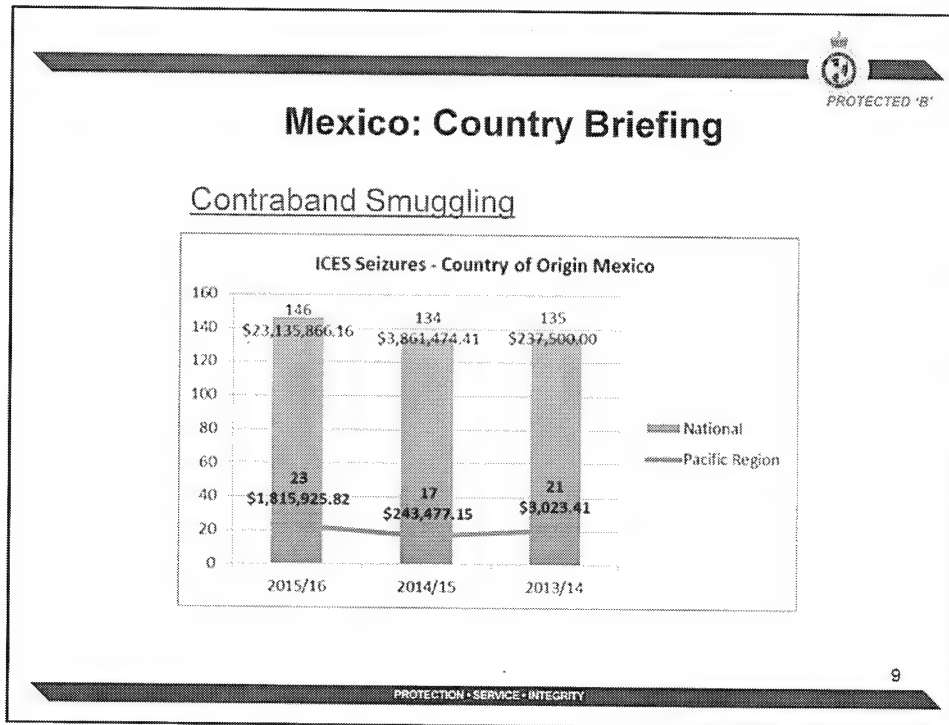
Mexico: Country Briefing

Threats and Risks:

- Contraband Smuggling
- Human Smuggling
- Irregular Migration
- Cartels
- Other Organized Crime
- South American Theft Groups (SATG's)

8

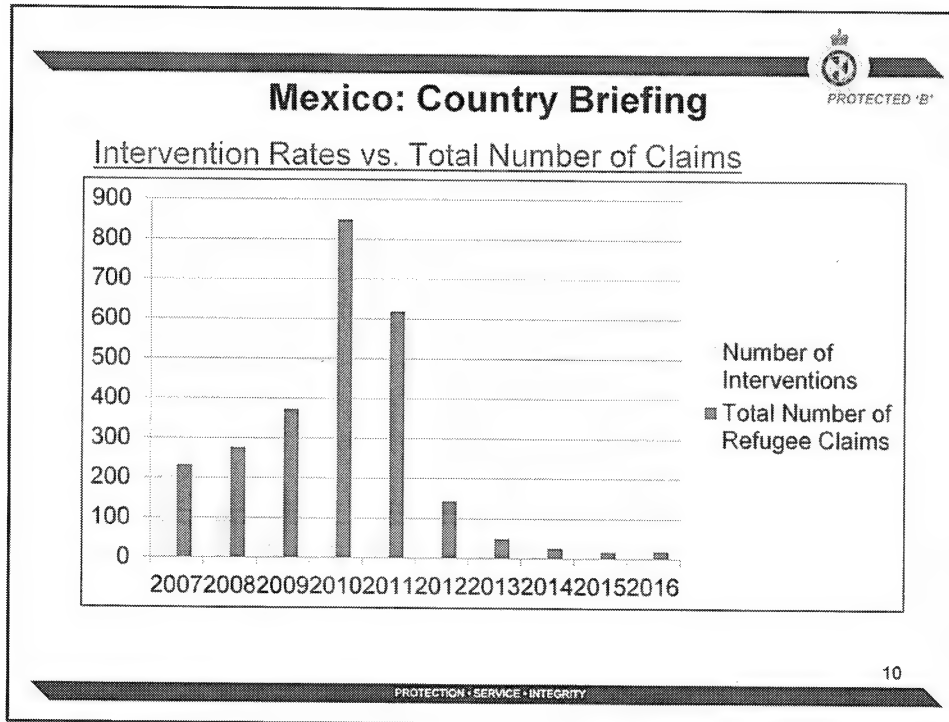
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A review of Integrated Customs Enforcement System (ICES) statistics for the past three fiscal years revealed that on average, the Pacific Region accounted for approximately 15% of all seizures when Country of Origin: Mexico was selected. This past fiscal year (2015/16) reported an increase in the overall number of seizures when compared to the past two fiscal years (2014/15 – 17; 2013/14 – 21) however the total dollar value was significantly higher. This increase in value is attributed to one seizure that took place at the Container Examination Facility (CEF) where CBSA officers located 14.4 kg of cocaine concealed within wood pallets.

2015-PAC-0079: cocaine seizure by Metro Vancouver Commercial Operations. The 14.4 kg of cocaine was concealed within the wood pallets.

2016-PAC-0049: Pacific Highway Commercial Operations seizure that included 30 kg methamphetamine and one kg each of heroin and cocaine hidden within a pallet of carrots.




- Mexico is currently ranked 41st as the top source country for refugee claimants according to the Refugee Claims Analysis Report (RCAR) for the period January through June 2016, and was ranked 35th overall on the 2015 RCAR. There have been 103 refugee claims filed by Mexican nationals for the period January 1 to August 31, 2016: of these 54% were male compared to 46% female, 37% were minors, 84% claimed to have entered Canada by air, and 81% had been issued a TRV (Source - **Mexico visa lift: Impact on Immigration pre-arrival risk assessment activities at the National Targeting Centre**)
- It has been indicated by the Canadian government that if the number of refugee claims exceeds 3,500 in any 12 month period that the visa restrictions on Mexican nationals will be again imposed (Source - **Mexico visa lift: Impact on Immigration pre-arrival risk assessment activities at the National Targeting Centre**)

<div>  PROTECTED 'B' </div>		
Mexico: Country Briefing		
<u>Commercial Importations – Direct from Mexico:</u>		
<u>Air Cargo Shipments</u>		
CCN's	2014 - 2016	18,901
	2016*	7161
	2015	6042
	2014	5698
<u>Marine Cargo Shipments</u>		
CCN's	2014 - 2016	3515
	2016*	1336
	2015	1041
	2014	1138
* Statistics : 2016 to November 15 th		
<div> PROTECTION • SERVICE • INTEGRITY </div>		
		11


Analysis of commercial imports into the Pacific Region from Mexico identified the Top 4 tariff codes imported for fiscal year 2015/16:

- Lemons and limes – Overall = Fresh fruits and vegetables
- Shutters, Curtains and Blinds
- Tires
- Metal balls/couplings


 PROTECTED 'B'

Mexico: Country Briefing

Narcotics Trends – Mexico



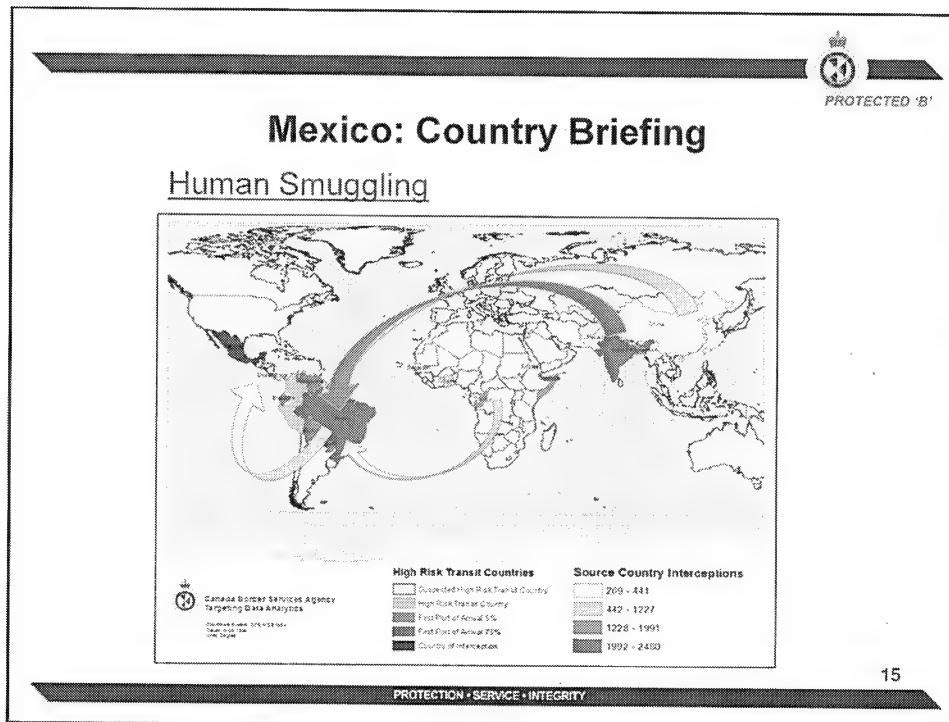
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Picture is a PIA coke seizure (www.cbc.ca)

CBSA officers seized 100 bundles of suspected cocaine at Toronto Pearson International Airport in January from an airplane arriving from Mexico. The bundles, in the shape of bricks, were found inside cardboard boxes in two large wooden crates on the aircraft's cargo. The 100 bundles weighed close to 118 kilograms. The agency says officers were doing a routine cargo examination of the plane on Jan. 17 when they decided to inspect a shipment further. The shipment was taken to CBSA offices, where officers discovered the wooden crates.

Narcotics Trends – Mexico:

- 2007 there were 4 major cartels, currently there are 25 +/-.
- Several cartels are now focusing activities on methamphetamine production.
- Massive quantities of precursor chemicals are being shipped from China to Mexico.
- Mexico is the world's second largest producer of opium, after Afghanistan.
- Poppy cultivation in Mexico has tripled in the past few years.
- Regular international intelligence reports Cartels establishing import businesses in Canada



- The map shows the Top Ten source countries for Third Country Nationals (TCNs) intercepted in Mexico by Mexican authorities (Mexican Instituto Nacional de migracion) and high risk transit countries used en route to Mexico. Mexico is considered to be a transit hub for TCNs en route to Canada.



Mexico: Country Briefing

Irregular Migration

A44 REPORT (A44s) ISSUED TO CITIZENS OF MEXICO						
	NATIONAL	PACIFIC REGION	PACIFIC REGION A44s Issued - By Mode			
			Air	Land/Hwy	Marine	Inland
2015/16	408	162	50	12	0	100
2014/15	417	154	40	21	1	92
2013/14	461	189	42	24	1	122

ALLOWED TO LEAVE (ATL) ISSUED TO CITIZENS OF MEXICO						
	NATIONAL	PACIFIC REGION	PACIFIC REGION ATLS Issued - By Mode			
			Air	Land/Hwy	Marine	Inland
2015/16	2,141	290	70	214	5	1
2014/15	349	24	37	37	0	0
2013/14	216	20	36	34	0	0

NOTICE OF ARREST (NOA) FOR CITIZENS OF MEXICO						
	NATIONAL	PACIFIC REGION	PACIFIC REGION NOAs Issued - By Mode			
			Air	Land/Hwy	Marine	Inland
2015/16	287	60	7	1	0	52
2014/15	438	60	9	0	0	51
2013/14	518	90	12	1	0	77

REFUGEE CLAIMS MADE BY CITIZENS OF MEXICO						
	NATIONAL	PACIFIC REGION	PACIFIC REGION Refugee Claims - By Mode			
			Air	Land/Hwy	Marine	Inland
2015/16	48	10	0	0	0	10
2014/15	36	15	4	6	0	5
2013/14	67	15	3	3	0	9


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Irregular Migration:

A review of Immigration related statistics, including Inadmissibility Reporting (A44), Allowed to Leaves, Notice of Arrests and Refugee Claims (made by citizens of Mexico) over the past three fiscal years (2013/14, 2014/15 and 2015/16). The statistics show the national totals (which include Pacific Region totals) as well as a breakdown of Pacific Region statistics by mode (Air, Land/Highway, Marine and Inland).

It was also reported by ILOAD that of the individuals analyzed, **the majority (63%) entered Canada via the air mode**. It was also noted that 18% entered Canada by eluding reporting to a port of entry (POE) in the area between Douglas and Abbotsford POEs.



 PROTECTED 'B'

Mexico: Country Briefing

Document Analysis Unit (DAU)

Topics:

- Briefs and Trend Reports
- Document Alerts/Bulletins
- Document Examination Courses
- Sending Documents to the PRDAU
- Document Examination Tips and Techniques
- Links to External Resources
- Policy and Procedure
- VSC/CHD User Guide (under development)

The Pacific Region Document Analysis Unit (PRDAU) Intelligence Section. We provide level 3 document analysis, verification of identity and travel documents as well as analysis and operational support for the seizure of documents.

This page is intended as a resource for CBSA staff who may encounter clients where verification of identity and travel documents is required. Additional assistance can be requested by contacting the PRDAU.


[Page links - our most popular content source](#)

Document Analysis Unit	969
Document Alerts/Bulletins	901
Document Examination Tips and Techniques	160
Briefs and Trend Reports	130
Links	125
Sending Documents to the PRDAU	62
Document Examination Courses	74
Policy and Procedure	59

2013-02 Mexican Identity Documents Reduced

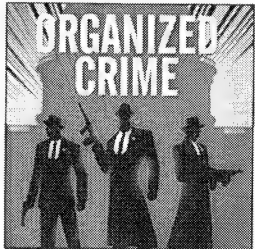
- Drivers Licence
- Electoral Card
- Passport
 - DHS ICE HSI-FL Alert No 2013A-161
 - Security Features - New Mexican Pass
 - INFORMATION PASSPORT TYPE C
 - 2015-10-01 New Version Mexican National
 - ANEXO EN CAMBIO 1772 (3).pdf (Feature)
 - Modulo de seguridad pasaporte (img)
- Managua Certificate
- Visa

- The Pacific Region Document Analysis Unit (PRDAU) operates within the Enforcement and Intelligence Section. It provides level 3 document analysis in support of the administration of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act (IRPA). Our analysts also provide training on the detection of fraudulent identity and travel documents as well as providing support to irregular migration intelligence analysis and operational support for the seizure of documents from the postal and courier modes.
- The CBSA Wiki page is intended as a resource for CBSA staff within our region who may encounter clients where verification of identity and travel documents is required. From the main DAU Wiki page, select the 'Document Alerts/Bulletins' for information on travel documents or identification (drivers licences, identity cards, etc) specific to Mexico...or any other country.
- Information regarding sending documents to the DAU for analysis can also be found on this Wiki page.


PROTECTED 'B'

Mexico: Country Briefing

- Inadmissibility under Immigration and Refugee Protection Act (IRPA) includes:
 - Section 34 (National Security)
 - Section 35 (Human Rights Violations)
 - Section 36 (Criminality)
 - Section 37 (Organized Crime)
 - Section 37 (1)(a)
Members of an organized crime group
 - Section 37 (1)(b)
Engage in transnational criminal activity.



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PROTECTION • SERVICE • INTEGRITY

- CBSA Intelligence Operations and Analysis Division (IOAD) reported in April, 2016 IOAD 2016-APR-01 that between 2012 and 2015, 354 Mexican nationals were reported for inadmissibility under IRPA.

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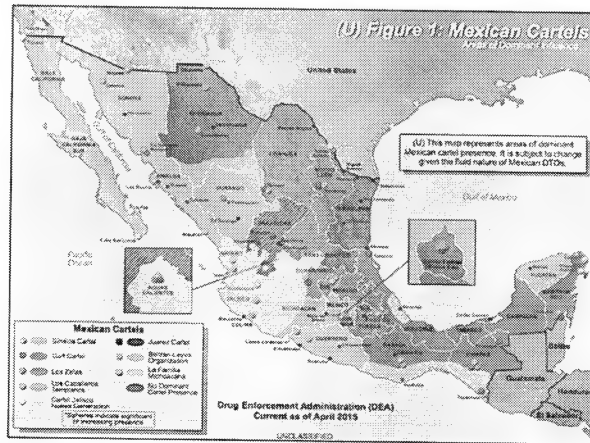
- IOAD also reported that of the individuals analyzed, the majority (63%) entered Canada via the air mode in BC (31%). Over 81% came to Canada properly

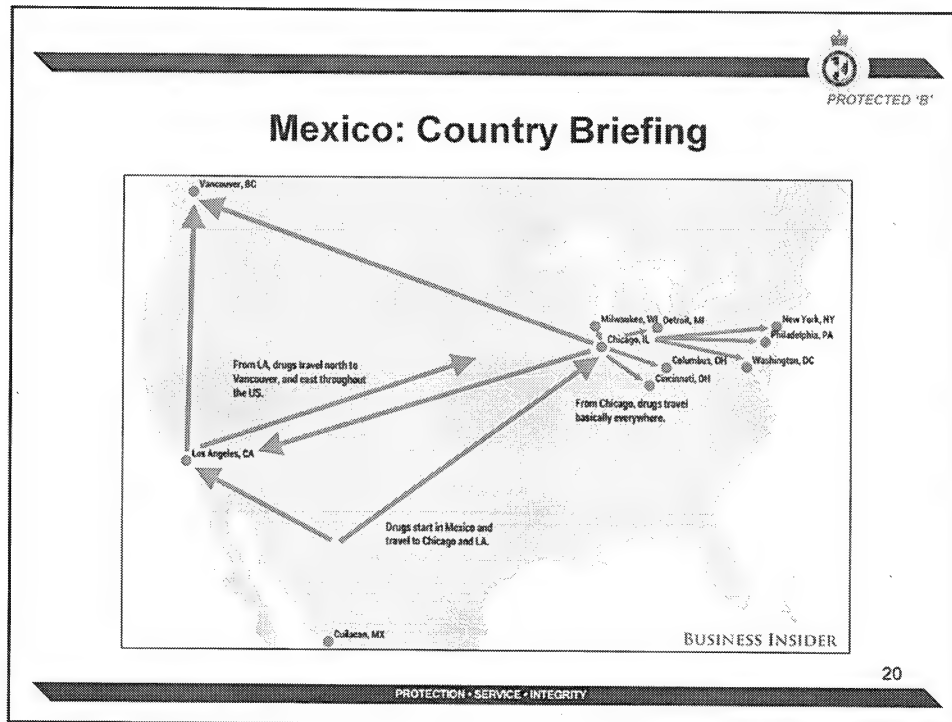
documented however 18% entered Canada by eluding reporting to a port of entry (POE) in the area between Douglas and Abbotsford POEs. (Source: CBSA Intelligence Operations and Analysis Division (IOAD) IOAD_2016-APR-001)

- OB PRG-2016-XX 'Visa requirement lifted for Mexican nationals and Safe Third Country Agreement Implications' (***)Please print off this OB – it includes additional information re: eTAs and Safe 3rd). Highlights include:
 - **Exemption from Canada-United States (U.S.) Safe Third Country Agreement**
 - Please note that once the visa has been lifted, Mexican nationals will qualify for an exception to the Safe Third Country Agreement (STCA) and can make a refugee claim at a land port of entry. The STCA exception, outlined in R159.5(g) of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations*, is applicable to foreign nationals who are visa exempt to enter Canada, but require a visa to enter the US.
 - Liaison Officers (LOs) should support air carriers, as usual, to ensure that Mexican nationals are properly documented prior to flying to Canada. LOs must complete a Support System for Intelligence (SSI) report for each and every **fraudulent** interception abroad.
 - **ALL** BSOs in air, land and marine modes, as well as inland officers, **must** enter information into SSI, without delay, regarding **all instances** of and related to the movement of improperly documented arrivals in Canada, claimants for refugee protection in Canada, and other irregular migrants. This includes foreign nationals who are issued a Temporary Resident Permit to overcome their inadmissibility, or foreign nationals who withdraw their application to enter Canada under section 42 of IRPR and leave immediately.
 - When applicable, BSOs must ensure that the "Transportation Violation" field reflects the proper violation in their SSI report.

Mexico: Country Briefing


Cartels





- This map, developed based on testimony of former Sinaloa operatives, shows the cartel's distribution network as of the late 2000's. It is uncertain what, if any, impact Joaquini 'El Chapo' Guzmans capture will have on his Sinaloa's cartels narcotic distribution network.
- Mexico is the transit zone between the biggest source of drugs and the biggest consumer (US).
- Mexico remains a source country for narcotics, including cocaine, marihuana and prescription medication (heroin, methamphetamine and steroids). Additionally, recent intelligence indicates precursor chemicals are imported from China to Mexico for drug production.
- In the Pacific Region, cocaine, methamphetamine and marihuana were the top three commodities seized over the past three years with Country of Origin: Mexico (Source: ICES)
- Mexico has four container terminals; 2 on the east coast and 2 on the west coast.
- The leading port container in Mexico is the Port of Manzanillo...located on the west coast and provides shipping services to the Pacific Rim, including ports along the US west coast and into Vancouver as well as Hong Kong and China.

- Intelligence indicates the cartel groups are actively seeking control of this port. Control of the Port of Manzanillo is integral to the cartels ability to import precursor chemicals into Mexico for production as well as exportation of the finished product.
- The presence of cartel infiltrating port security also poses a significant integrity concern (internal conspiracy) for shipping containers loaded or discharged at the Port of Manzanillo.



 PROTECTED 'B'

Mexico: Country Briefing

Organized Crime

Alleged B.C. gang member wanted for murder arrested in Mexico
USN Agency
 Tuesday, August 19, 2014 9:24:07 EDT PM

Cartel connection: How Mexico's drug gangs set up shop in Vancouver
KIM BOLAN, VANCOUVER SUN 04/20/2012

B.C. gangsters in over their heads in Mexico
5 B.C. men killed in Mexico in past 4 years, police say
 CBC News - Posted: Nov 05, 2010 2:09 AM PT | Last Updated: Nov 05, 2010 3:17 AM PT

B.C. gangster Tom Gisby brutally murdered in Mexico
KIM BOLAN, VANCOUVER SUN 04/20/2012

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PROTECTION • SERVICE • INTEGRITY

- Mexico has experienced continued violence over the past decade, primarily due to ongoing drug wars.
- Various high ranking or well-known individuals from these gangs have confirmed links to Mexico, often as a result of attempting to avoid entering/exiting the US where their criminal behavior may result in stiffer penalties. There have also been multiple incidents where local gang members have established Mexican cartel affiliations for the purpose of securing drug lines and/or money laundering.
- Mexican cartel members continue to establish their presence in the Pacific Region, including forging relationships and business lines with local criminal organizations such as the Hells Angels, United Nations (UN), Independent Soldiers and WolfPack.
 - In early 2012, local United Nations (UN) gang member (Salih Abdulaziz SAHBAB) contact for the cartels, was shot to death while visiting the Sinaloa region. It was reported that SAHBAB had replaced two UN gang members who were killed back in 2009.
 - A few months later, Thomas GISBY, a high profile BC resident involved in the drug trade for more than 20 years moved to Mexico after a failed attempt on his life in BC. GISBY was shot and killed in a very public targeted hit, at a Starbucks in Neuvo Vallarta. ; he was executed while in the local Starbucks. GISBY had ties to local gangs, including the Hells Angels, as well as

connections to “the Mexicans and Colombians” and was considered to be a key facilitator of moving drugs between countries.

- Another high profile BC resident and full patch White Rock Hells Angel Larry AMERO was arrested in Montreal. Also arrested in Montreal with Amero were BC natives Shane MALONEY and Rabib ALKHALIL. MALONEY had influence at the Port of Montreal as a result of his West End gang association and was reported as spending long periods of time in Vancouver, where he was under surveillance by BC’s Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit (CFSEU). ALKHALIL moved to the Ottawa region after two of his brothers were murdered for their involvement in the BC drug trade; a third brother was ordered deported due to a cocaine trafficking conviction in Ontario. All three men (Amero, Maloney and Alkhalil) were arrested as the alleged kingpins of a cross-country cocaine ring. At the time, it was alleged AMERO was the leader of an international drug smuggling ring that worked with Mexican cartels to import and distribute 75 kg of cocaine per week.
- In August 2014, Cory Vallee, alleged UN gang founder and member was apprehended in Guadalajara, a region in Mexico with deep drug ties. Vallee was on Canada’s and Interpol’s most-wanted lists for murder, attempted murder and conspiracy to commit murder. All murder related charges were against rival gang members over control of drug territories.
- The RCMP acknowledges that cartels in recent years are bypassing the middlemen and are looking to establish their presence in the Pacific Region (and Canada). They are also willing to work with established organizations such as the Hells Angels, UN or Middle-Eastern organized crime. When establishing new business lines, cartels will often engage with someone they trust, such as a family member or friend of the family. To the cartels, they are simply expanding their business lines.



PROTECTED 'B'

Mexico: Country Briefing

- BSOs are encouraged to continue completing and submitting ORS reports when individuals, Canadians or foreign nationals, are intercepted or encountered at VIA with suspicious or unusual behaviour.
- Additional resources:
 - PRIS wiki page – for Intelligence Briefs and Reports



Mexico: Country Briefing



QUESTIONS?



Canada Border
Services Agency

Agence des services
frontaliers du Canada



National Security Unit – Mexico A37 Inadmissibility and Refugee Claims

December 2016



PROTECTION • SERVICE • INTEGRITY

Canada



Outline

- IRPA Objectives: National Security
- Principals Governing Inadmissibility
- Primary Concerns
- Inadmissibility: A37(1)(a)&(b) – Organization & Membership/Transnational Crime
- Indicators
- Other Considerations
- Refugee Processing
- First Point of Contact (FPOC)



Objectives of IRPA

3(1) Immigration

- (h) to protect health and safety and to maintain the security of Canadian society
- (i) to promote international justice and security by fostering respect for human rights and by denying access to Canadian territory to persons who are criminals or security risks

3(2) Refugees

- (g) to protect health and safety and to maintain the security of Canadian society
- (h) to promote international justice and security by denying access to Canadian territory to persons including refugee claimants, who are security risks or serious criminals



Principles Governing Inadmissibility

- Not bound by technical rules of evidence
- Burden of proof is on the applicant they are not inadmissible to Canada
- Standard of proof is "reasonable grounds to believe"
- Inadmissibility under sections 34 to 37 include facts arising from omissions and, unless otherwise provided include facts for which there are reasonable grounds to believe that they have occurred, are occurring or may occur.



Primary Concerns

- **Mexican Cartel Members**
 - Tijuana Cartel: operating in 26 US states
 - Juarez Cartel: operating in 27 US states
 - Gulf Cartel: operating in 10 US states
 - Sinaloa Cartel
 - Los Zetas: operating in 3 US states
 - 2009 stats



Primary Concerns

- **Central American Gang Members – Mexico as Transit Point**
 - **Mara Salvatrucha (MS-13)** started in LA in the 1980s by El Salvadorian migrants
 - Operating in Canada, Mexico, El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Spain and Italy
 - 2004 Report: 70,000 – 100,000 members in Central America and Mexico



Primary Concerns

- **18th Street Gang:** formed in late 1960s in LA as a result of racism of Mexican street gang members who resented non-Mexican or mixed-race Mexicans who wanted to join the gang
- Operating in Mexico, Canada, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and United States (approx. 16 states)



Primary Concerns

- **South American Theft Groups (SATG)**
 - Involved in serious criminal offences in other countries (drug and weapons trafficking, violent crimes)



Primary Concerns

- **Criminality**
 - Mexican nationals with criminal records in the United States
 - Typically drug related offences
 - Can proceed in one of two ways: proceed with an ADH before the Immigration Division (MDR Unit) or Ministerial Intervention before the Refugee Protection Division (NSU)



Primary Concerns

- **Human Smuggling, Human Trafficking, and Improperly Documented Arrivals (IDA)**



Primary Concerns

- **Misrepresentation**
 - eTA and upon entry
- **Irregular Migration**
 - Coming to Canada to work or to live
 - Using Canada as a staging point to illegally enter the United States
- **Refugee Claims**



Evidentiary Considerations – Stat Decs

- Transcript of recorded interview – best form of evidence. Either video or audio recorded and then transcribed. Afforded greatest weight and if there are any discrepancies, the recording can be disclosed.
- Interpreters should be used even if the individual appears proficient in English. Name of interpreter used should be included in the Statutory Declaration
- Q and A – also given great weight. Officer records all questions and answers.
- Narrative written by subject – In their own words and their native language and their own words
- Narrative written by CBSA – least weight as it does not give the entire context of the question and response



Inadmissibility A37

- A37 provides as follows:

A permanent resident or foreign national is inadmissible on grounds of organized criminality for

- a) **being a member** of an **organization** that is believed on reasonable grounds to be or to have been engaged in activity that is **part of a pattern of criminal activity** planned and organized by a number of persons **acting in concert** in furtherance of the commission of an offence punishable under an Act of parliament by way of indictment, or in furtherance of the commission of an offence outside Canada that, if committed in Canada, would constitute such an offence, **or engaging in activity** that is part of such pattern, or
- b) **engaging**, in the context of **transnational crime**, in activities such **people smuggling, trafficking in persons or money laundering**.



Elements of A37(1)(a)

The Minister has to establish the following elements for section 37(1)(a):

- Foreign national or permanent resident
- Member of an organization
- Organization is engaged in activity that is part of a pattern of criminal activity
- The pattern of criminal activity is planned and organized by a number of persons acting in concert in the furtherance of a crime

OR

- Foreign national or permanent resident
- Engaged in activity that is part of a pattern of criminal activity
- The pattern of criminal activity is planned and organized by a number of persons acting in concert in furtherance of crime



General Criminal Organization Principles

- There is no definition of "criminal organization" in the IRPA.
- Criminal organization is generally understood to consist of three or more persons.
- Generally four elements are present in a criminal organization (organization; pattern; criminal activity; in concert)
- The Courts have noted the following:
 - Organization includes an informal or loosely organized group of individuals with some structure;
 - Some organizations have identity, leadership, occupied territory or regular meetings
 - These factors are helpful but no one of them is essential
 - The word "organization" is to be given a broad and unrestricted interpretation



General Criminal Organization Principles

- Need to have a "*pattern of criminal activity*"
 - Multiple interconnected criminal transactions or incidents that constitute an ongoing threat and are more than a series of unrelated or isolated acts.
- The "criminal activity" can have occurred **outside of Canada**.
- The "criminal activity" in question is not limited to acts punishable by 5 years or more.



General Criminal Organization Principles

- BUT
 - Supreme Court of Canada decision in B010 has changed this somewhat
 - Despite previous case law on loose and unrestricted interpretation on organization – SCC has stated that that a material benefit is required and it must be conducted in the context of organized crime
 - In doing so, it is relying on the definition of "criminal organization" found in the Criminal Code

Evidence for Establishing Criminal Organization



- General documentary evidence (from scholars, research institutions etc.)
- Documentary evidence from police or intelligence agencies (e.g. CPIC, FINTRAC; police reports, police intelligence profiles etc.)
- Judicial findings
- Expert testimony by domestic or foreign police officers / investigators.



General Membership Principles

- CCC Section 467.1(1)
 - Group however organized
 - Composed of three or more people, AND
 - Has as one of its main purposes or main activities the facilitation or commission of one or more serious offences that, if committed, would likely result in the direct or indirect receipt of a material benefit, including a financial benefit, by the group or by any of the persons who constitute the group
 - Does NOT include a group of persons that forms randomly for the immediate commission of a single offence



Engaging in a Pattern of Criminal Activity

- Deals with individuals who are not formal members of the organization but are nonetheless involved in with the criminal organization (e.g. associates; hangers-on etc.)
- Need to have evidence of involvement in specific criminal organization activities
- Criminal conviction or charge is not required



Elements of A37(1)(b)

The Minister has to establish the following elements for section 37(1)(b) :

- permanent resident or foreign national
- Engaging in activities in the context of transnational crime
- Such as people smuggling, people trafficking, money laundering



A37(1)(b)

- List is not exhaustive, may include drug trafficking (*Sidhu, Dhillon*)
- Definition of money laundering in s. 462.31 Criminal Code
- Definition of human smuggling is in section 117(1) IRPA

No person shall organize, induce, aid or abet the coming into Canada of one or more persons knowing that, or being reckless as to whether, their coming into Canada is or would be in contravention of this Act.

***B010 SCC decision requires that the smuggler receive a



A37(1)(b)

- Definition of people trafficking in s. 118 IRPA:

No person shall knowingly organize the coming into Canada of one or more persons by means of abduction, fraud, deception or use or threat of force or coercion.



Transnational Crime - UNCTOC

Article 3

For the purpose of paragraph 1 of this article, an offence is transnational in nature if:

- (a) It is committed in more than one State;
- (b) It is committed in one State but a substantial part of its preparation, planning, direction or control takes place in another State;
- (c) It is committed in one State but involves an organized criminal group that engages in criminal activities in more than one State; or
- (d) It is committed in one State but has substantial effects in another State.



Other Considerations

- As per ENF 4, there is no right to counsel during a secondary examination. SCC held that a secondary exam does not constitute detention within the meaning paragraph 10(b) of the Charter. These exams are considered routine information-gathering exercises.
- BUT this changes once an individual is formally arrested and detained and the right to counsel should be afforded before the commencement of any exam thereafter.



Other Considerations

- Ensure you question any instances of non-compliance in other jurisdictions.
- One of the factors considered when the Minister is seeking continued detention is a lack of compliance with judicial or immigration proceedings.
- This could go a long way to support the Minister's case for continued detention at the least for the initial 48 hour Detention Review.



Other Considerations

- Multiple Allegations
 - Consider all possible allegations for which there is evidence not just an A37 allegation. Write separate A44 reports for each allegation
 - Consider A36(1)(c) or A36(2)(c) in situations where the foreign statute does not equate with Canadian law, where an individual has no conviction but only charges pending or where there is an outstanding warrant in a foreign jurisdiction
 - NSU or MDR will always proceed with the most serious allegation but will fall back on the less serious allegations if necessary



Refugee Processing

- 2008 marked the peak in claims from Mexican nationals
- 9472 claims nationally
- Pacific Region accounted for approximately 10% of the total number of claims
- Dramatic drop in numbers beginning with TRV imposition in 2009
- By 2011, only 651 claims
- February 2013: Mexico added to the Designated Country of Origin list
- Claims dropped to 65



FC Decision in *Paramo*

- An officer has no jurisdiction to examine refugee claimants after they have been determined to be eligible to make refugee claims
- Examination has to be conducted before eligibility is determined
- Officer has 3 days to refer a claim to the RPD (s. 100(1) IRPA)
- Examination of inadmissibilities under sections 34, 35, and 37 should be done before 3 days after the receipt of a claim



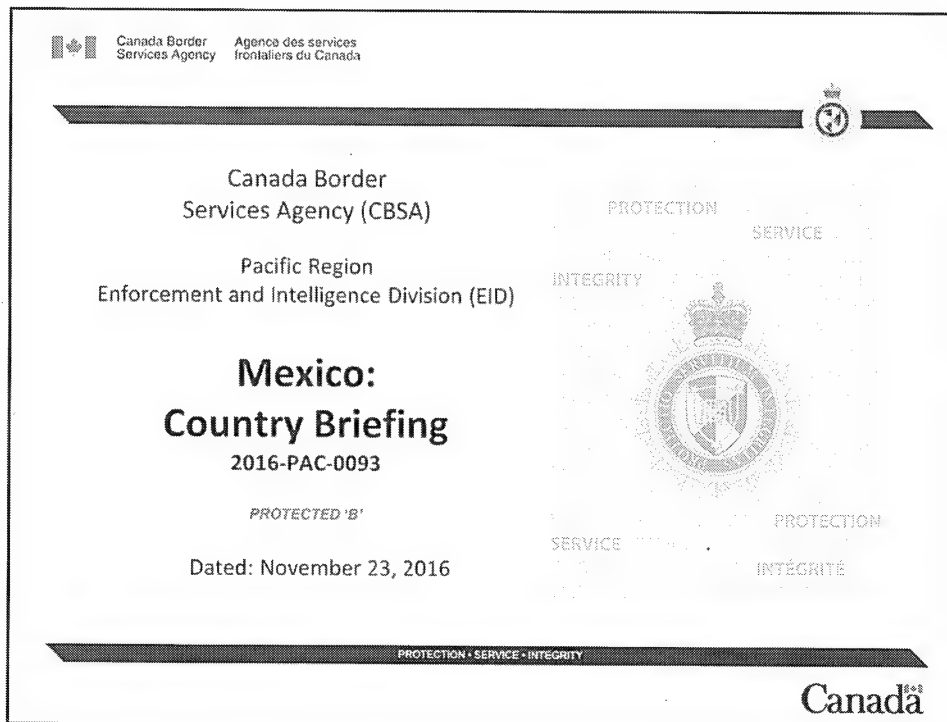
FCA Decision in *Paramo*

- An individual who makes a refugee claim is making an application pursuant to R28(d)
- A16(1.1) obliges an applicant to appear for an examination at the request of an officer
- An examination does not end until a decision has been made on the claim.
- The Minister has the jurisdiction to examine a claimant at any time up to a decision being rendered.

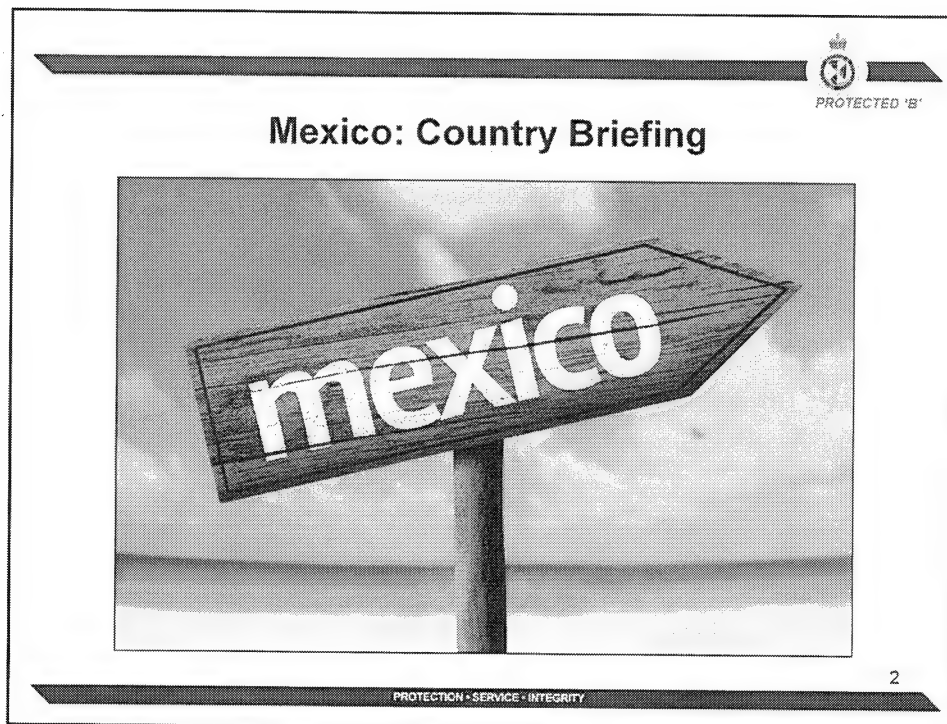


First Point of Contact Referral Procedures – A34, A35, A37

- Regular Business Hours (Monday – Friday, 800 – 1600)
 - Requests and inquires to should be referred to the Integrated Support Unit (ISU) at _____ or _____
- After hour requests (7 Days/Week, 1600-0800)
 - Duty Inland Enforcement Officer – will contact NSU if required
- Superintendent approval is required to contact EID Duty Officer for after-hour assistance
- Superintendents should reference the FPOC Referral Sheet prior to making after-hours duty call



****All the PDFs included in the shared drive file folder 'Mexico Country Briefing' are recently produced documents from NHQ, either National Targetting Centre (NTC) or Intelligence Operations and Analysis Division (IOAD) that specifically relate to Mexico. Most, if not all, of the PDFs have been referenced in this presentation. It may be useful to print them off either as a pass around and/or to glean additional information from them.**



- Mexico is home to approximately 121 million people.
- Mexico shares a border with the US to the north and Guatemala and Belize to the south.
- Mexico is bounded by the Pacific Ocean on the west coast and the Gulf of Mexico as well as the Caribbean Sea on the east coast.
- Mexico City is the countries capitol and is home to over 20 million people.
- There are over 450 beach resorts along the coasts of Mexico. These beach resorts, as well as cruise ship ports, entice Canadians annually who are looking to escape the cold Canadian winters.
- The 2015 United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) reported that **Mexico** saw a surge of 20% in the number of arrivals in 2014 which resulted in it climbing five places in the ranking of International Tourist Arrivals and re-entering the **Top 10** at position 10 as a '**World's Top Tourism Destination**'. (Source: United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO Tourism Highlights 2015 Edition <http://www.e-unwto.org/doi/pdf/10.18111/9789284416899>)



Mexico: Country Briefing

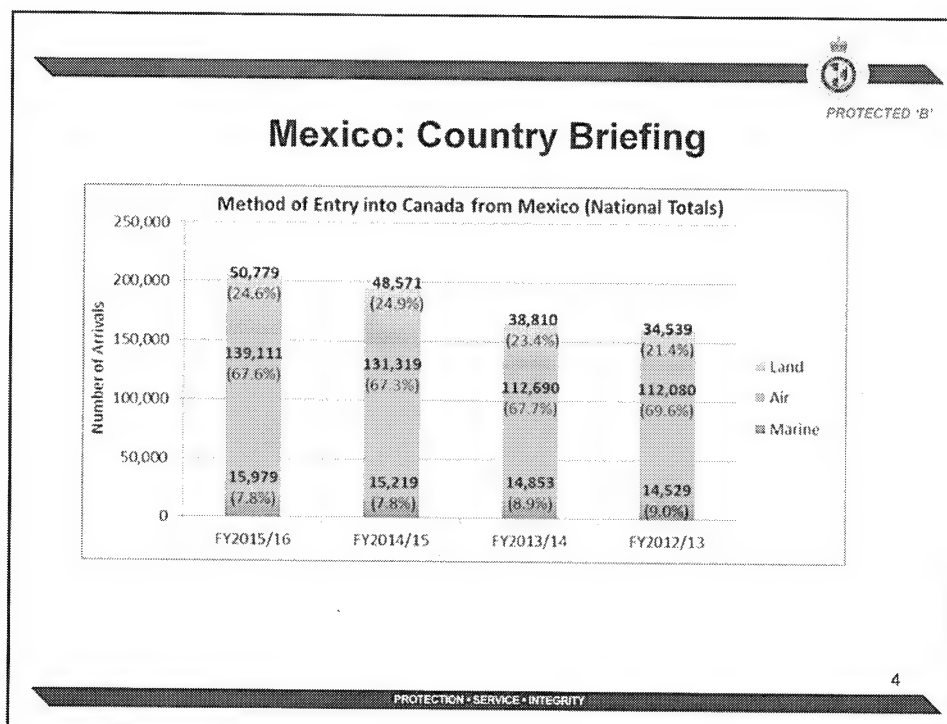
Travel between Canada and Mexico:

- Gov't of Canada has lifted the Mexico visa requirement effective December 1, 2016
- Electronic Travel Authorizations (eTA's) are now in effect. Visa-exempt foreign nationals who fly to or transit through Canada need an eTA. Exceptions include US citizens and travellers with a valid Canadian visa. Canadian citizens, including dual citizens and PR's cannot apply for a eTA. (<http://www.cic.gc.ca/English/visit/eta.asp>)

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- The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) reported in May, 2016 that "B.C. tourists flocking from Paris and Mexico". Tourism BC reported that visitors coming to B.C. were from 10 key markets including Paris and Mexico, which increased by 45.2%. Contributing factors for the rise in tourism from Mexico to BC included the low Canadian dollar; ideal snow conditions last season at ski resorts as well as new direct flights between Vancouver and Mexico City. With two direct flights per day, seven days a week between Mexico City and Vancouver (Air Canada and Aeromexico), it is anticipated the number of visitors to the Pacific Region will continue to increase throughout the year. (Source: Brend, Yvette. "B.C. tourists flocking from Paris, Mexico." *CBC News British Columbia*. CBC, 21 May 2016. Web. 24 May 2016. <http://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/british-columbia/tourism-france-mexico-b-c-flights-direct-paris-1.3594234>)



- **AIR:** Analysis of all methods of arrivals (nationally) into Canada from Mexico over the past four fiscal years indicates that, on average, the vast majority of arrivals are via the air mode (68.1%), followed by land mode (23.6%) and marine mode (8.4%). The Pacific Region reported similar averages for each mode. (Source: CMRS statistics: Method of arrival, Last Country of Departure: Mexico)
- **CRUISE SHIPS:** Currently, there are 17 cruise ship ports of call along Mexico's west and east coasts. Over the past few years, Mexico has experienced a steady increase in the number of cruise ship passengers it receives each year. 2016 is projected to be 6.1 million passengers. (As a comparable, Port Metro Vancouver projects 830,000 passengers will arrive in Vancouver in 2016.) Cruise ships arrive at most Mexico ports of call year round however, some of the ships will reposition from the Mexican Riviera (west coast) or Western Caribbean (east coast) routes to the Pacific Region (Vancouver and Victoria) for the Alaska cruise ship season. (Source: Mexico and Cruise Industry are Thriving Together, FCCA event shows. Seatrade-Cruise.com. N.p., n.d. Web. 12 May 2016. <http://www.seatrade-cruise.com/news/news-headlines/mexico-and-cruise-industry-are-thriving-together-fcca-event-shows.html> and Ren, Julia. "A strong 2016 cruise season marks Canada Place's 30th anniversary." PortVancouver.com. N.p., 4 Apr. 2016. Web. 12 May 2016. <http://www.portvancouver.com/news-and-media/news/a-strong-2016-cruise-season-marks-canada-places-30th-anniversary/>)

- LAND: The drive between Canada (Vancouver area) and Mexico (Tijuana, Baja California) can be accomplished within approximately 24 hours. The two countries are linked by the US Interstate-5 (I-5) highway that runs north/south along the west coast of the US (California, Oregon and Washington State). The I-5 is also a widely utilized commercial trucking route linking the three countries, especially amongst truckers who pick up/drop off produce shipments at one of the many food or produce suppliers in southern California.


 PROTECTED 'B'

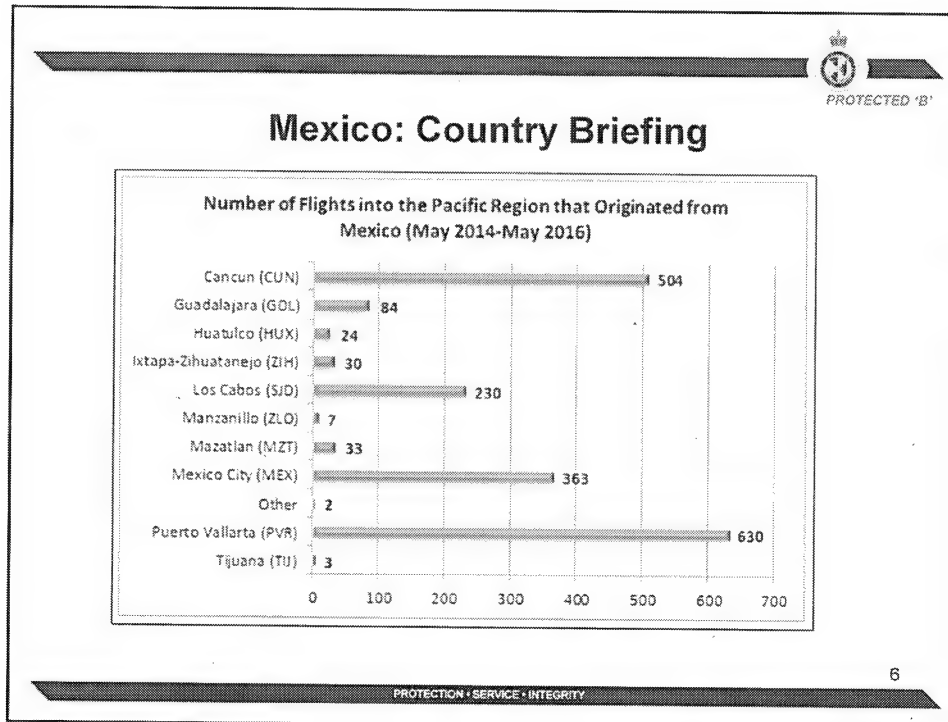
Mexico: Country Briefing

AIRPORT VOLUMES	LOCATION	AVG PAX VOLUME / YEAR
Mexico City Int'l Airport (MEX)	Mexico City, Distrito Federal	26,370,000
Cancun Int'l Airport (CUN)	Cancun, Quintana Roo	13,000,000
Guadalajara Int'l Airport (GDL)	Guadalajara, Jalisco	7,200,000
General Mariano Escobedo Int'l Airport (MTY)	Monterrey, Nuevo Leon	5,600,000
Tijuana Int'l Airport (TIJ)	Tijuana, Baja California	3,500,000
Los Cabos Int'l Airport (SJD)	Los Cabos, Baja California Sur	2,800,000
Lic. Gustavo Diaz Ordaz Int'l Airport (PVR)	Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco	2,550,000
Lic. Adolfo Lopez Mateos Int'l Airport (TLC)	Toluca, State of Mexico	1,500,000
Manuel Crescencio Rejon Int'l Airport (MID)	Merida, Yucatan	1,225,000
Hermosillo Int'l Airport (HMO)	Hermosillo, Sonora	1,200,000

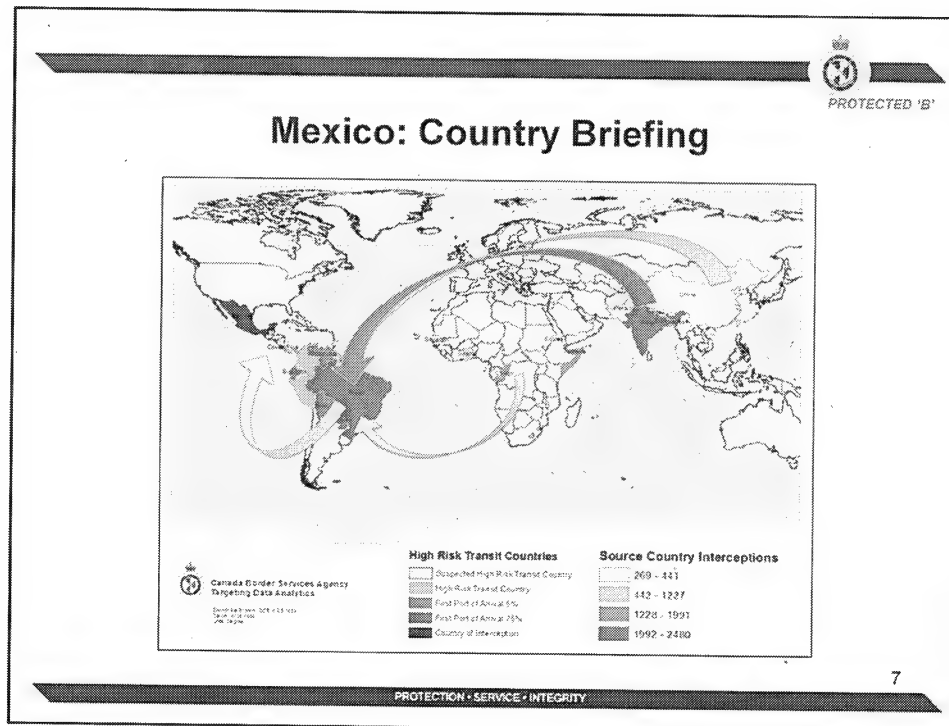
Statistics reflect traveller volumes at Mexico's Airports – to/from any Destination

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- AIR:** Chart showing the Top 10 busiest airports in Mexico based on the average number of passengers annually travelling through them, domestic and international.
 (Source: WorldListMania.com. N.p., n.d. Web. 25 May 2016.
<http://www.worldlistmania.com/top-10-busiest-airports-mexico/>)
- Orange highlighted rows indicated that within the past two years, flights from this airport have arrived at a Pacific Region airport.



- Analysis of two years of PAXIS information indicates flights from Mexico arrived at various airports in the Pacific Region, including:
 - Abbotsford (56 flights – 6,079 passengers)
 - Comox Valley (54 flights – 6,180 passengers)
 - Kelowna (295 flights – 35,655 passengers)
 - Prince George (54 flights – 6,213 passengers)
 - Victoria (226 flights – 30,423 passengers)
 - Vancouver (1,225 flights – 154,186 passengers)
- (Source: CMRS PAXIS - Last Country of Departure: Mexico)

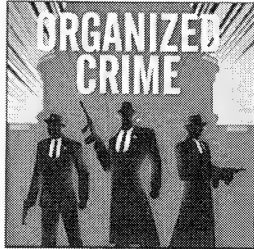


- The map shows the Top Ten source countries for Third Country Nationals (TCNs) intercepted in Mexico by Mexican authorities (Mexican Instituto Nacional de migracion) and high risk transit countries used en route to Mexico. Mexico is considered to be a transit hub for TCNs en route to Canada.


PROTECTED 'B'

Mexico: Country Briefing

- Inadmissibility under Immigration and Refugee Protection Act (IRPA) includes:
 - Section 34 (National Security)
 - Section 35 (Human Rights Violations)
 - Section 36 (Criminality)
 - Section 37 (Organized Crime)
 - Section 37 (1)(a)
Members of an organized crime group
 - Section 37 (1)(b)
Engage in transnational criminal activity.



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- CBSA Intelligence Operations and Analysis Division (IOAD) reported in April, 2016 IOAD 2016-APR-01 that between 2012 and 2015, 354 Mexican nationals were reported for inadmissibility under IRPA.

- IOAD also reported that of the individuals analyzed, the majority (63%) entered Canada via the air mode in BC (31%). Over 81% came to Canada properly

documented however 18% entered Canada by eluding reporting to a port of entry (POE) in the area between Douglas and Abbotsford POEs. (Source: CBSA Intelligence Operations and Analysis Division (IOAD) IOAD_2016-APR-001)

- OB PRG-2016-XX 'Visa requirement lifted for Mexican nationals and Safe Third Country Agreement Implications' (***Please print off this OB – it includes additional information re: eTAs and Safe 3rd). Highlights include:
 - **Exemption from Canada-United States (U.S.) Safe Third Country Agreement**
 - Please note that once the visa has been lifted, Mexican nationals will qualify for an exception to the Safe Third Country Agreement (STCA) and can make a refugee claim at a land port of entry. The STCA exception, outlined in R159.5(g) of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations*, is applicable to foreign nationals who are visa exempt to enter Canada, but require a visa to enter the US.
 - Liaison Officers (LOs) should support air carriers, as usual, to ensure that Mexican nationals are properly documented prior to flying to Canada. LOs must complete a Support System for Intelligence (SSI) report for each and every **fraudulent** interception abroad.
 - **ALL** BSOs in air, land and marine modes, as well as inland officers, **must** enter information into SSI, without delay, regarding **all instances** of and related to the movement of improperly documented arrivals in Canada, claimants for refugee protection in Canada, and other irregular migrants. This includes foreign nationals who are issued a Temporary Resident Permit to overcome their inadmissibility, or foreign nationals who withdraw their application to enter Canada under section 42 of IRPR and leave immediately.
 - When applicable, BSOs must ensure that the "Transportation Violation" field reflects the proper violation in their SSI report.



 PROTECTED 'B'

Mexico: Country Briefing

Document Analysis Unit (DAU)

Topics:

- Briefs and Trend Reports
- Document Alerts/Bulletins
- Document Examination Courses
- Sending Documents to the PRDAU
- Document Examination Tips and Techniques
- Links to Additional Resources
- Privacy and Procedure
- VSC4HD User Guide (under development)

The **Pacific Region Document Analysis Unit (PRDAU)** is part of the Enforcement and Intelligence Section. We provide level 3 document analysis in support of the administration of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act (IRPA). Our analysts also provide training on the detection of fraudulent identity and travel documents as well as providing support to irregular migration intelligence analysis and operational support for the seizure of documents from the postal and courier modes.

This page is intended as a resource for CBSA staff who may encounter clients where verification of identity and travel documents is required. From the main DAU Wiki page, select the 'Document Alerts/Bulletins' for information on travel documents or identification (drivers licences, identity cards, etc) specific to Mexico...or any other country.

Additional assistance can be requested by contacting the PRDAU.

Page hits - our most popular content documents

Document Analysis Unit	959
Document Alerts/Bulletins	891
Document Examination Tips and Techniques	163
Briefs and Trend Reports	139
Links	128
Sending Documents to the PRDAU	62
Document Examination Courses	71
Privacy and Procedure	59

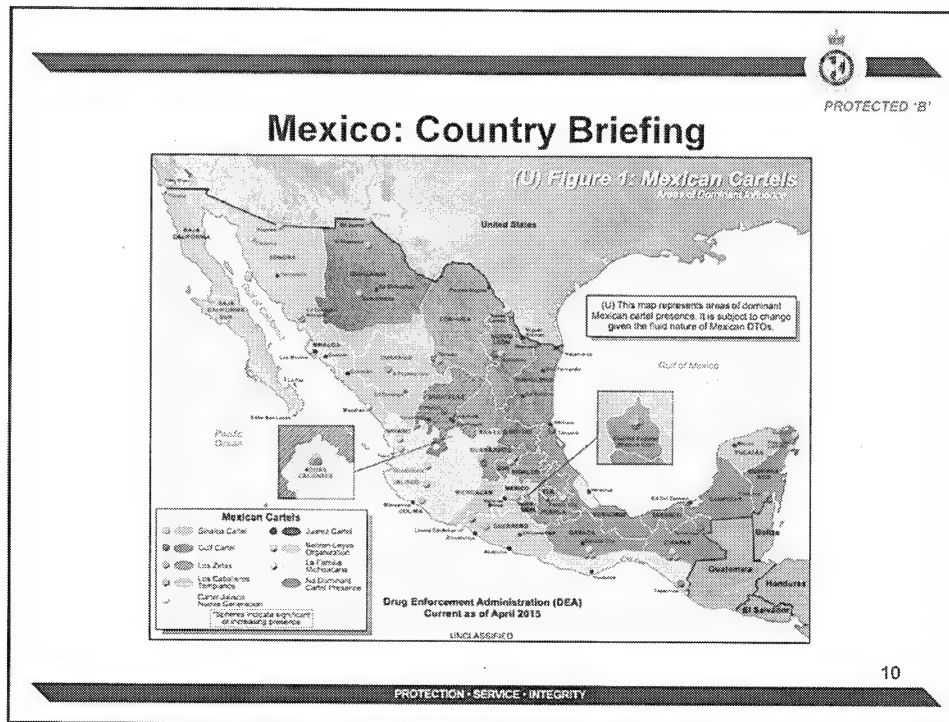
Mexico


- 2013R-02 Mexican Identity Documents Reduced
- Driver's Licence
- Electoral Card
- Passport
 - DHS ICE HSI-FL Alert No 2013A-10 C
 - Security Features - New Mexican Pass
 - INFORMATION PASSPORT TYPE C
 - 2015-10-01 New Version Mexican Nat
 - ANEXO EN CANA 1772 (3) pdf (Featu
 - Medidas de seguridad pasaporte (ing
- Marriage Certificate
- Visa

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- Information regarding sending documents to the DAU for analysis can also be found on this Wiki page.




 PROTECTED 'B'

Mexico: Country Briefing

Alleged B.C. gang member wanted for murder arrested in Mexico
CLB Agency
Tuesday, August 19, 2014 3:54:00 EDT PM

Cartel connection: How Mexico's drug gangs set up shop in Vancouver
KIM BOLAN, VANCOUVER SUN 05-01-2015

B.C. gangsters in over their heads in Mexico
5 B.C. men killed in Mexico in past 4 years, police say
CBC News - Posted: Mar 06, 2012 2:23 AM PT | Last Updated: Mar 06, 2012 2:17 AM PT

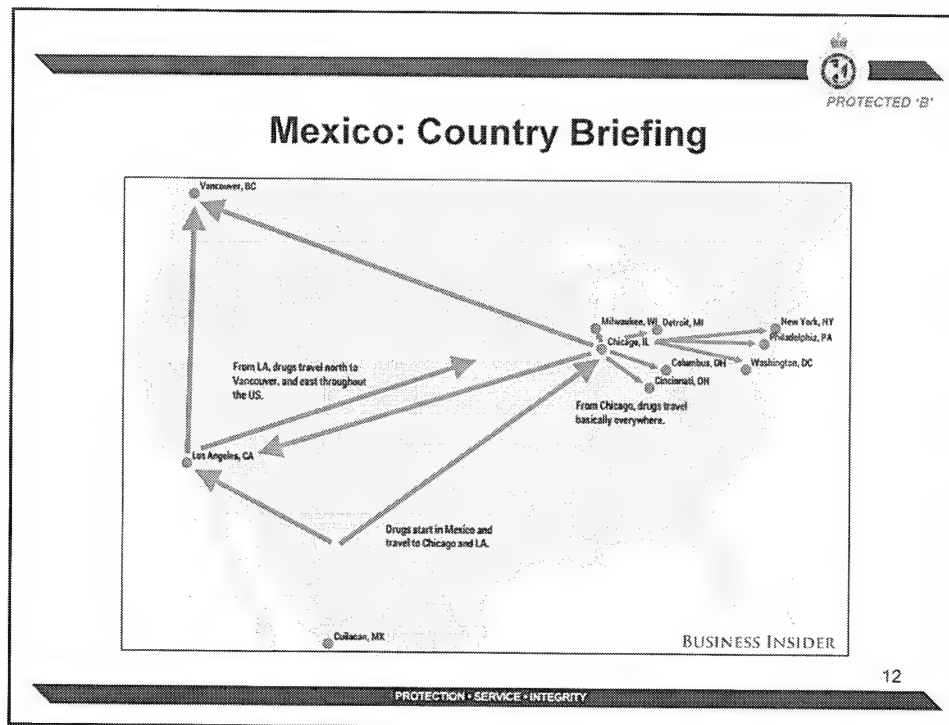
B.C. gangster Tom Gisby brutally murdered in Mexico
KIM BOLAN, VANCOUVER SUN 04-30-2012

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- Mexico has experienced continued violence over the past decade, primarily due to ongoing drug wars.
- Various high ranking or well-known individuals from these gangs have confirmed links to Mexico, often as a result of attempting to avoid entering/exiting the US where their criminal behavior may result in stiffer penalties. There have also been multiple incidents where local gang members have established Mexican cartel affiliations for the purpose of securing drug lines and/or money laundering.
- Mexican cartel members continue to establish their presence in the Pacific Region, including forging relationships and business lines with local criminal organizations such as the Hells Angels, United Nations (UN), Independent Soldiers and WolfPack.
 - In early 2012, local United Nations (UN) gang member (Salih Abdulaziz SAHBAZ) contact for the cartels, was shot to death while visiting the Sinaloa region. It was reported that SAHBAZ had replaced two UN gang members who were killed back in 2009.
 - A few months later, Thomas GISBY, a high profile BC resident involved in the drug trade for more than 20 years moved to Mexico after a failed attempt on his life in BC. GISBY was shot and killed in a very public targeted hit, at a Starbucks in Neuvo Vallarta. ; he was executed while in the local Starbucks. GISBY had ties to local gangs, including the Hells Angels, as well as


connections to “the Mexicans and Colombians” and was considered to be a key facilitator of moving drugs between countries.

- Another high profile BC resident and full patch White Rock Hells Angel Larry AMERO was arrested in Montreal. Also arrested in Montreal with Amero were BC natives Shane MALONEY and Rabib ALKHALIL. MALONEY had influence at the Port of Montreal as a result of his West End gang association and was reported as spending long periods of time in Vancouver, where he was under surveillance by BC’s Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit (CFSEU). ALKHALIL moved to the Ottawa region after two of his brothers were murdered for their involvement in the BC drug trade; a third brother was ordered deported due to a cocaine trafficking conviction in Ontario. All three men (Amero, Maloney and Alkhalil) were arrested as the alleged kingpins of a cross-country cocaine ring. At the time, it was alleged AMERO was the leader of an international drug smuggling ring that worked with Mexican cartels to import and distribute 75 kg of cocaine per week.
- In August 2014, Cory Vallee, alleged UN gang founder and member was apprehended in Guadalajara, a region in Mexico with deep drug ties. Vallee was on Canada’s and Interpol’s most-wanted lists for murder, attempted murder and conspiracy to commit murder. All murder related charges were against rival gang members over control of drug territories.
- The RCMP acknowledges that cartels in recent years are bypassing the middlemen and are looking to establish their presence in the Pacific Region (and Canada). They are also willing to work with established organizations such as the Hells Angels, UN or Middle-Eastern organized crime. When establishing new business lines, cartels will often engage with someone they trust, such as a family member or friend of the family. To the cartels, they are simply expanding their business lines.



- This map, developed based on testimony of former Sinaloa operatives, shows the cartel's distribution network as of the late 2000's. It is uncertain what, if any, impact Joaquini 'El Chapo' Guzmans capture will have on his Sinaloa's cartels narcotic distribution network.
- Mexico is the transit zone between the biggest source of drugs and the biggest consumer (US).
- Mexico remains a source country for narcotics, including cocaine, marihuana and prescription medication (heroin, methamphetamine and steroids). Additionally, recent intelligence indicates precursor chemicals are imported from China to Mexico for drug production.
- In the Pacific Region, cocaine, methamphetamine and marihuana were the top three commodities seized over the past three years with Country of Origin: Mexico (Source: ICES)
- Mexico has four container terminals; 2 on the east coast and 2 on the west coast.
- The leading port container in Mexico is the Port of Manzanillo...located on the west coast and provides shipping services to the Pacific Rim, including ports along the US west coast and into Vancouver as well as Hong Kong and China.

- Intelligence indicates the cartel groups are actively seeking control of this port. Control of the Port of Manzanillo is integral to the cartels ability to import precursor chemicals into Mexico for production as well as exportation of the finished product.
- The presence of cartel infiltrating port security also poses a significant integrity concern (internal conspiracy) for shipping containers loaded or discharged at the Port of Manzanillo.

<div>  PROTECTED 'B' </div>		
Mexico: Country Briefing		
<u>Commercial Importations – Direct from Mexico:</u>		
<u>Air Cargo Shipments</u>		
CCN's	2014 - 2016	18,901
	2016*	7161
	2015	6042
	2014	5698
<u>Marine Cargo Shipments</u>		
CCN's	2014 - 2016	3515
	2016*	1336
	2015	1041
	2014	1138
<i>* Statistics : 2016 to November 15th</i>		
<div> PROTECTION • SERVICE • INTEGRITY </div>		
		13

Analysis of commercial imports into the Pacific Region from Mexico identified the Top 4 tariff codes imported for fiscal year 2015/16:

- Lemons and limes – Overall = Fresh fruits and vegetables
- Shutters, Curtains and Blinds
- Tires
- Metal balls/couplings



PROTECTED 'B'

Mexico: Country Briefing

- BSOs are encouraged to continue completing and submitting ORS reports when individuals, Canadians or foreign nationals, are intercepted or encountered at VIA with suspicious or unusual behaviour.



Mexico: Country Briefing



QUESTIONS?



Canada Border
Services Agency
Agence des services
frontalières du Canada



Mexico: Visa Lift RMC Briefing

December 5, 2016

PROTECTED 'B'



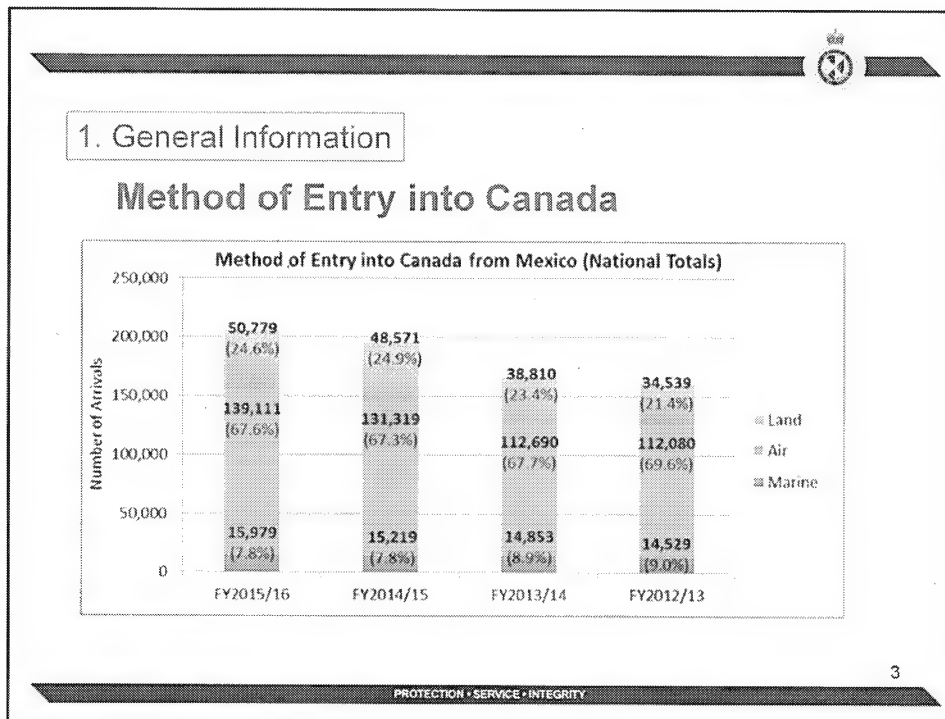
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Canada




Mexico: Visa Lift

1. General Information: Country Brief
2. Processing
3. Threats and Risks
4. Discussion Items
5. Operational Readiness
6. Reporting
7. Other Resources



- AIR:** Analysis of all methods of arrivals (nationally) into Canada from Mexico over the past four fiscal years indicates that, on average, the vast majority of arrivals are via the air mode (68.1%), followed by land mode (23.6%) and marine mode (8.4%). The Pacific Region reported similar averages for each mode. (Source: CMRS statistics: Method of arrival, Last Country of Departure: Mexico)
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- LAND: The drive between Canada (Vancouver area) and Mexico (Tijuana, Baja California) can be accomplished within approximately 24 hours. The two countries are linked by the US Interstate-5 (I-5) highway that runs north/south along the west coast of the US (California, Oregon and Washington State). The I-5 is also a widely utilized commercial trucking route linking the three countries, especially amongst truckers who pick up/drop off produce shipments at one of the many food or produce suppliers in southern California.



1. General Information

Top 10 busiest airports in Mexico

AIRPORT VOLUMES	LOCATION	AVG PAX VOLUME / YEAR
Mexico City Int'l Airport (MEX)	Mexico City, Distrito Federal	26,370,000
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Lic. Gustavo Diaz Ordaz Int'l Airport (PVR)	Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco	2,550,000
Lic. Adolfo Lopez Mateos Int'l Airport (TLC)	Toluca, State of Mexico	1,500,000
Manuel Crescencio Rejon Int'l Airport (MID)	Merida, Yucatan	1,225,000
Hermosillo Int'l Airport (HMO)	Hermosillo, Sonora	1,200,000

Highlighted rows indicate a Pacific Region nexus

Statistics reflect traveller volumes at Mexico's Airports – to/from any Destination

4

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- **AIR:** Chart showing the Top 10 busiest airports in Mexico based on the average number of passengers annually travelling through them, domestic and international. (Source: WorldListMania.com. N.p., n.d. Web. 25 May 2016.
<http://www.worldlistmania.com/top-10-busiest-airports-mexico/>)
- Orange highlighted rows indicated that within the past two years, flights from this airport have arrived at a Pacific Region airport.

<div> <div>1. General Information</div> <div>Incoming Flights to YVR</div> </div>					
Direct Flights from Mexico City					
Air Carrier	Flight Code	Destination	Time Arrivals/Departures	Type of Service	Flight Loads
Air Canada	997	MEX	09:55	Daily	120
AeroMexico	694	MEX	05:33	Tues, Thurs, Sat	160
AeroMexico	695	MEX	22:02	Daily	160
Charter Flights					
Destination	Airport code	Airlines	Flights per week		
Cancun	CUN	AC, TS, WG, WS,	13		
Huatulco	HUX	WG	2		
Ixtapa/Zihuatanejo	ZIH	AC	1		
Manzanillo	ZLO	WG	1		
Mazatlan	MZT	WG, WS	2		
Puerto Vallarta	PVR	AC, TS, WG, WS	12		
San Jose Del Cabo	SJD	AC, WG, WS	5		
PROTECTION • SERVICE • INTEGRITY					5

AeroMexico has added three additional flights arriving into YVR at 0530 on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays in addition to their daily service from Mexico City arriving at YVR at 2205.

The local AeroMexico airport manager has indicated that they will continue to bring in 737 with a max seating capacity of 160. He has advised that most of their flights are at full capacity.

AirCanada will continue to bring in their daily flight that arrives from Mexico City. They have also advised that their flights are also at full capacity.

<div>  </div>			
1. General Information			
Incoming Flight to Other Pacific Region Airports			
Victoria International Airport			
Destination	Airport code	Airlines	Flights per week
Puerto Vallarta	PVR	West Jet / Transat	2
Huatulco	HUX	Sunwing	1
Cancun	CUN	West Jet / Transat	2
San Jose Del Cabo	SJD	Sunwing	1
Abbotsford International Airport			
Destination	Airport code	Airlines	Flights per week
Puerto Vallarta	PVR	WestJet	1
Kelowna International Airport			
Destination	Airport code	Airlines	Flights per week
Cancun	CUN	West Jet / Sunwing / Air Transat	4
Puerto Vallarta	PVR	WestJet / Air Transat	2
San Jose Del Cabo	SJD	West Jet	1
PROTECTION • SERVICE • INTEGRITY			6

AeroMexico has added three additional flights arriving into YVR at 0530 on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays in addition to their daily service from Mexico City arriving at YVR at 2205.

The local AeroMexico airport manager has indicated that they will continue to bring in 737 with a max seating capacity of 160. He has advised that most of their flights are at full capacity.

AirCanada will continue to bring in their daily flight that arrives from Mexico City. They have also advised that their flights are also at full capacity.

Charter Flights from Prince George Airport

1 per week – WestJet, Puerto Vallarta

Charter Flights from Comox Valley International Airport

1 per week – WestJet, Puerto Vallarta

2. Processing

Irregular Migration

A44 REPORT (A44s) ISSUED TO CITIZENS OF MEXICO						
	NATIONAL	PACIFIC REGION	PACIFIC REGION A44s Issued - By Mode			
			Air	Land/Hwy	Marine	Inland
2015/16	408	162	50	12	0	100
2014/15	417	154	40	21	1	92
2013/14	461	169	42	24	1	122

ALLOWED TO LEAVE (ATL) ISSUED TO CITIZENS OF MEXICO						
	NATIONAL	PACIFIC REGION	PACIFIC REGION ATLs Issued - By Mode			
			Air	Land/Hwy	Marine	Inland
2015/16	2,144	290	70	214	5	1
2014/15	349	74	37	37	0	0
2013/14	216	70	36	34	0	0

NOTICE OF ARREST (NOA) FOR CITIZENS OF MEXICO						
	NATIONAL	PACIFIC REGION	PACIFIC REGION NOAs Issued - By Mode			
			Air	Land/Hwy	Marine	Inland
2015/16	287	60	7	1	0	52
2014/15	438	60	9	0	0	51
2013/14	518	90	13	1	0	77

REFUGEE CLAIMS MADE BY CITIZENS OF MEXICO						
	NATIONAL	PACIFIC REGION	PACIFIC REGION Refugee Claims - By Mode			
			Air	Land/Hwy	Marine	Inland
2015/16	43	10	0	0	0	10
2014/15	36	15	4	6	0	5
2013/14	67	15	3	3	0	9

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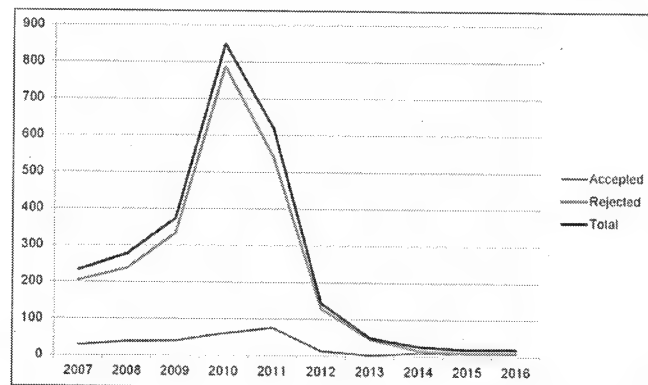
Irregular Migration:

A review of Immigration related statistics, including Inadmissibility Reporting (A44), Allowed to Leaves, Notice of Arrests and Refugee Claims (made by citizens of Mexico) over the past three fiscal years (2013/14, 2014/15 and 2015/16). The statistics show the national totals (which include Pacific Region totals) as well as a breakdown of Pacific Region statistics by mode (Air, Land/Highway, Marine and Inland).

It was also reported by IOAD that of the individuals analyzed, **the majority (63%) entered Canada via the air mode**. It was also noted that 18% entered Canada by eluding reporting to a port of entry (POE) in the area between Douglas and Abbotsford POEs.

2. Processing

Accepted/Rejected Claims (2007-2016)



PROTECTION • SERVICE • INTEGRITY

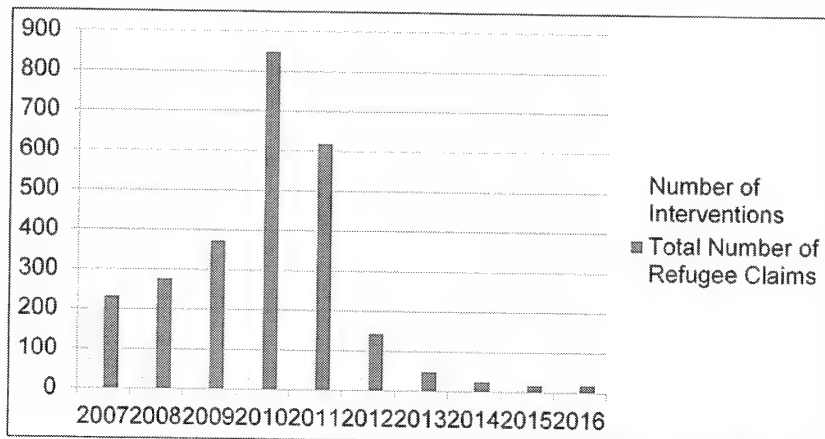
8

	Accepted	Rejected	Total
2007	28	205	233
2008	39	238	277
2009	40	334	374
2010	61	788	849
2011	77	542	619
2012	14	129	143
2013	4	46	50
2014	10	16	26
2015	8	10	18
2016	9	10	19
	290	2318	2608



2. Processing

Intervention Rates vs. Total Number of Claims



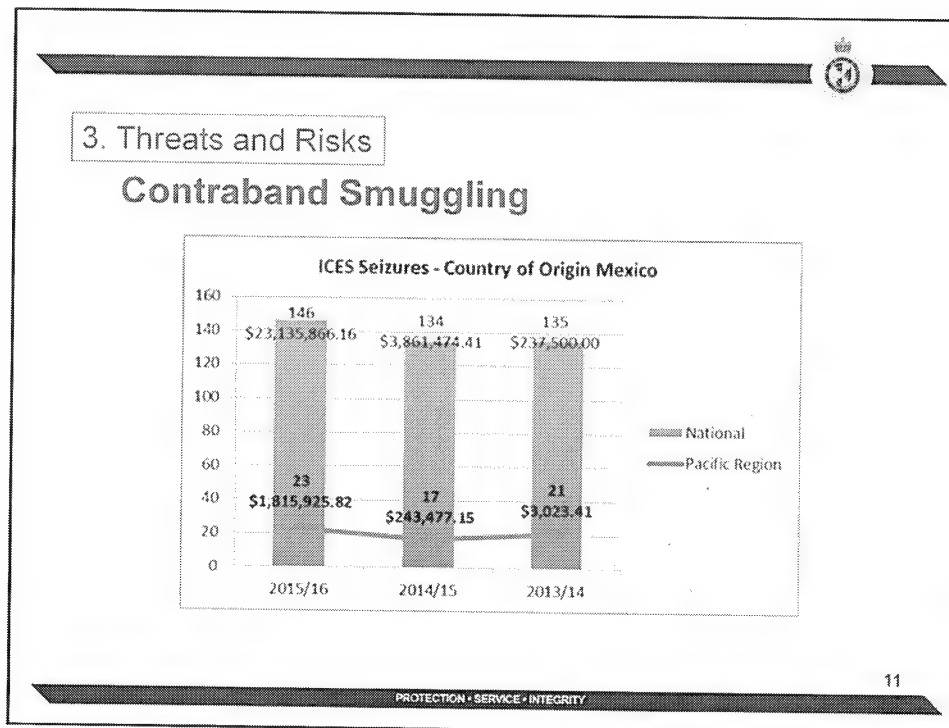
9

PROTECTION • SERVICE • INTEGRITY



3. Threats and Risks

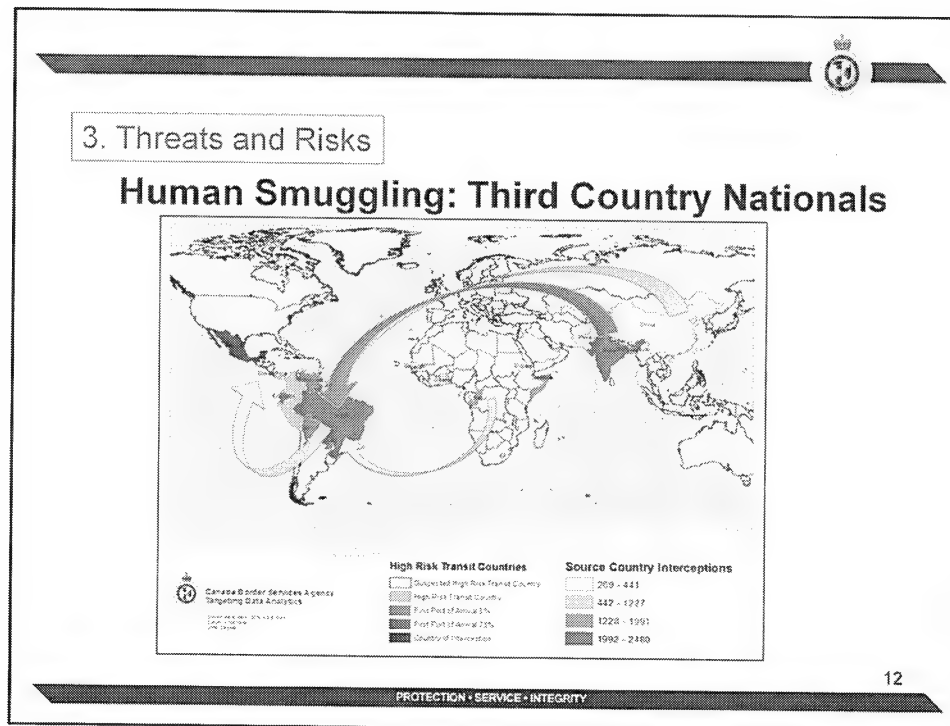
- Contraband Smuggling
- Human Smuggling
- Irregular Migration
- Cartels
- Other Organized Crime
- South American Theft Groups (SATG's)



A review of Integrated Customs Enforcement System (ICES) statistics for the past three fiscal years revealed that on average, the Pacific Region accounted for approximately 15% of all seizures when Country of Origin: Mexico was selected. This past fiscal year (2015/16) reported an increase in the overall number of seizures when compared to the past two fiscal years (2014/15 – 17; 2013/14 – 21) however the total dollar value was significantly higher. This increase in value is attributed to one seizure that took place at the Container Examination Facility (CEF) where CBSA officers located 14.4 kg of cocaine concealed within wood pallets.

2015-PAC-0079: cocaine seizure by Metro Vancouver Commercial Operations. The 14.4 kg of cocaine was concealed within the wood pallets.

2016-PAC-0049: Pacific Highway Commercial Operations seizure that included 30 kg methamphetamine and one kg each of heroin and cocaine hidden within a pallet of carrots.

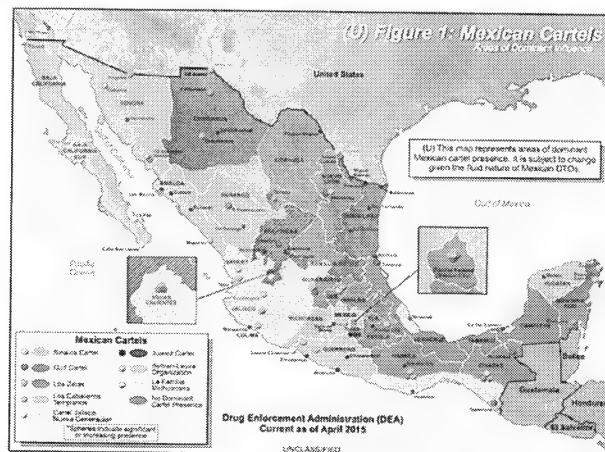


- The map shows the Top Ten source countries for Third Country Nationals (TCNs) intercepted in Mexico by Mexican authorities (Mexican Instituto Nacional de migracion) and high risk transit countries used en route to Mexico. Mexico is considered to be a transit hub for TCNs en route to Canada.




3. Threats and Risks

Cartels



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3. Threats and Risks

Organized Crime

Alleged B.C. gang member wanted for murder arrested in Mexico

GMI Agency
Tuesday, August 19, 2014 1:24:02 EDT EDT

Cartel connection: How Mexico's drug gangs set up shop in Vancouver

KIM BOLAN, VANCOUVER SUN 01.01.2012

B.C. gangsters in over their heads in Mexico

5 B.C. men killed in Mexico in past 4 years, police say
C&O News - Posted: Mar-06 2012 2:24:41 PT | Last updated: Mar-06 2012 3:17:41 PT

B.C. gangster Tom Gisby brutally murdered in Mexico

KIM BOLAN, VANCOUVER SUN 01.20.2012

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- Mexico has experienced continued violence over the past decade, primarily due to ongoing drug wars.
- Various high ranking or well-known individuals from these gangs have confirmed links to Mexico, often as a result of attempting to avoid entering/exiting the US where their criminal behavior may result in stiffer penalties. There have also been multiple incidents where local gang members have established Mexican cartel affiliations for the purpose of securing drug lines and/or money laundering.
- Mexican cartel members continue to establish their presence in the Pacific Region, including forging relationships and business lines with local criminal organizations such as the Hells Angels, United Nations (UN), Independent Soldiers and WolfPack.
 - In early 2012, local United Nations (UN) gang member (Salih Abdulaziz SAHBAZ) contact for the cartels, was shot to death while visiting the Sinaloa region. It was reported that SAHBAZ had replaced two UN gang members who were killed back in 2009.
 - A few months later, Thomas GISBY, a high profile BC resident involved in the drug trade for more than 20 years moved to Mexico after a failed attempt on his life in BC. GISBY was shot and killed in a very public targeted hit, at a Starbucks in Neuvo Vallarta. ; he was executed while in the local Starbucks. GISBY had ties to local gangs, including the Hells Angels, as well as

connections to “the Mexicans and Colombians” and was considered to be a key facilitator of moving drugs between countries.

- Another high profile BC resident and full patch White Rock Hells Angel Larry AMERO was arrested in Montreal. Also arrested in Montreal with Amero were BC natives Shane MALONEY and Rabib ALKHALIL. MALONEY had influence at the Port of Montreal as a result of his West End gang association and was reported as spending long periods of time in Vancouver, where he was under surveillance by BC’s Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit (CFSEU). ALKHALIL moved to the Ottawa region after two of his brothers were murdered for their involvement in the BC drug trade; a third brother was ordered deported due to a cocaine trafficking conviction in Ontario. All three men (Amero, Maloney and Alkhalil) were arrested as the alleged kingpins of a cross-country cocaine ring. At the time, it was alleged AMERO was the leader of an international drug smuggling ring that worked with Mexican cartels to import and distribute 75 kg of cocaine per week.
- In August 2014, Cory Vallee, alleged UN gang founder and member was apprehended in Guadalajara, a region in Mexico with deep drug ties. Vallee was on Canada’s and Interpol’s most-wanted lists for murder, attempted murder and conspiracy to commit murder. All murder related charges were against rival gang members over control of drug territories.
- The RCMP acknowledges that cartels in recent years are bypassing the middlemen and are looking to establish their presence in the Pacific Region (and Canada). They are also willing to work with established organizations such as the Hells Angels, UN or Middle-Eastern organized crime. When establishing new business lines, cartels will often engage with someone they trust, such as a family member or friend of the family. To the cartels, they are simply expanding their business lines.



3. Threats and Risks


South American Theft Groups (SATGs)

- EID holds several files related to SATGs.

- File work ongoing


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4. Discussion Items

- Safe Third Agreement Exemption
 - Covered in Operational Bulletin PRG-2016-55, *Visa Requirement lifted for Mexican nationals and Safe Third Country Agreement implication*
- NEXUS
- eTA data integrity



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Safe Third

Related OB PRG-2016-55, *Visa Requirement lifted for Mexican nationals and Safe Third Country Agreement implication*

Details:

The purpose of this operational bulletin (OB) is to inform you that starting at **00:01 EST on Thursday, December 1, 2016**, Mexican citizens will be visa exempt under paragraph 190(1)(a) of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations* (IRPR) and will no longer require a Temporary Resident Visa (TRV) to travel to, or transit Canada.

However, Mexican nationals who are travelling to Canada **by air** will be required to have an Electronic Travel Authorization (eTA). If a Mexican national arriving in Canada by air has a valid Canadian visa, an eTA is not required. Mexican nationals travelling to Canada by **land or marine mode** do not require an eTA.

Upon arrival in Canada, all travellers, in all modes, must still present themselves for examination by a border services officer (BSO), and demonstrate that they meet the requirements to enter and/or stay in Canada. If a traveller seeking entry to Canada is not in possession of a required document, or is otherwise inadmissible, the BSO should follow existing procedures as outlined in Immigration Enforcement Manual ENF 4 (PDF, 1311 KB).

Exemption from Canada-United States (U.S.) Safe Third Country Agreement

Please note that once the visa has been lifted, Mexican nationals will qualify for an exception to the Safe Third Country Agreement (STCA) and can make a refugee claim at a land port of entry. The STCA exception, outlined in R159.5(g) of the IRPR, is applicable to foreign nationals who are visa exempt to enter Canada, but require a visa to enter the US.

Actions Required by Officers:


Liaison Officers (LOs) should support air carriers, as usual, to ensure that Mexican nationals are properly documented prior to flying to Canada. LOs must complete a Support System for Intelligence (SSI) report for each and every **fraudulent** interception abroad.

All BSOs in air, land and marine modes, as well as inland officers, **must** enter information into SSI, without delay, regarding **all instances** of and related to the movement of improperly documented arrivals in Canada, claimants for refugee protection in Canada, and other irregular migrants. This includes foreign nationals who are issued a Temporary Resident Permit to overcome their inadmissibility, or foreign nationals who withdraw their application to enter Canada under section 42 of IRPR and leave immediately.

When applicable, BSOs must ensure that the "Transportation Violation" field reflects the proper violation in their SSI report.

For additional information on SSI Reports, refer the Policy on the Use of the Support System for Intelligence and PRG-2016-49.

NEXUS



5. Operational Readiness

- NTC Targeting
- Pacific Region Intelligence Section
- Pacific Region Inland Enforcement Section
- Ports of Entry
- International Region
- Training
- Stakeholder Engagement

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NTC Targeting

Key challenges identified
Indicators of Illicit Migration
Risk Scenarios

Pac Region Intelligence Section

Analytics
Projects

Inland

Triage
Interventions
Immigration Investigation Priorities
Removals

Ports of Entry

-VIA – Operational Plan

International Region

- LO's in Mexico

Training

- IGR
- Indicators
- NTC
- Interview Skills
- Q&A tools
- CHS
- Country briefing



5. Operational Readiness

NTC Passenger Targeting – High Risk Targeting Indicators

Targeting Alert


- Key challenges identified by NTC
- High risk targeting indicators







6. Reporting

- Daily National Situation Reports
- Intelligence Check-in: Trends (January)
- ID & MDR Check-in: Profile and Volume of Refugee Claims (January)



7. Additional Resources

Pacific Region Intelligence Reports

- PRIS wiki page
 - 2016-PAC-0023: *Country Brief Mexico*

Adobe Acrobat Document
 - 2016-PAC-0053: *Cartel Associates – VIA – Possible emerging trend*

Adobe Acrobat Document

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NTC, IOAD, IR reporting on Mexico can be found on the wiki.

Spence, Christine

From:
Sent: December 2, 2016 11:13 AM
To: CBSA-ASFC Event9
Cc:
Subject: Mexico Visa Lift Daily Performance Report - 1 | Leveé de l'obligation de visa pour Mexique Rapport quotidien sur le rendement - 1
Attachments: Mex - CBSA Daily Report - Dec.2.docx

Mexico Visa Lift
Leveé de l'obligation de visa pour Mexique
Daily Performance Report Rapport quotidien sur le rendement
December 2, 2016 Le 2 décembre 2016
14:00 ET / HE

The purpose of this daily performance report is to provide an overview of activities/events related to the December 1, 2016 visa lift on Mexican Nationals.

Le but de ce rapport quotidien sur le rendement est de fournir un aperçu des activités/événements liés à la levée du visa pour les ressortissants mexicains à partir du 1^{er} décembre 2016.

INTERNATIONAL | INTERNATIONAL

Daily Liaison Officer reporting since December 1, 2016

Departure City	Enquiries related to eTA	Enquires related to fraud	Number of Intercepts	Enquiries related to eTA to date	Enquiries related to fraud to date	Number of Intercepts to date
Mexico City	7	5	1	17	10	1
Cancun	0	0	0	0	1	0
Puerto Vallarta	0	0	0	0	0	0
Los Cabos	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cozumel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	7	5	1	17	11	1

- During flight monitoring, CBSA Mexico intercepted a Mexican national on December 1, 2016 attempting to board Air Canada flight 992 to Toronto. The passenger had previous visa refusals, an eTA and was intending to immigrate without a visa.

PORT OF ENTRY PROCESSING | TRAITEMENT DES PORTS D'ENTRÉE

Enforcement:

Number of Refugee Claims made by Mexican Nationals

Organization	Mode	Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 1)
CBSA	POE	0	59
	Inland	0	9
IRCC	Inland	0	78
CBSA & IRCC Total		0	146

Number of 44 Reports issued to Mexican Nationals (excluding refugee Claims)

Mode	Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 1)
POE	0	165
Inland	0	99
CBSA Total	0	264

Number of Allowed to Leaves issued (No 44 Report) to Mexican Nationals

Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 1)
3	1,972

Facilitation:

Number of Visitor Records issued to Mexican Nationals

Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 1)
N/A*	624

Number of Work Permits issued to Mexican Nationals

Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 1)
N/A*	19,229

Number of Temporary Resident Permits issued to Mexican Nationals

Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 1)
N/A*	155

*Reports unavailable at time of publication

- No significant enforcement or issues encountered at Ports of Entry.

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Ces renseignements sont classifiés Protégé A. Pour distribution interne à l'ASFC seulement. Si vous avez des questions ou désirez faire un suivi de demandes de renseignements détaillés, veuillez communiquer avec

Spence, Christine

From:
Sent: December 5, 2016 11:00 AM
To: CBSA-ASFC Event9
Cc:
Subject: Mexico Visa Lift Daily Performance Report - December 5, 2016 | Leveé de l'obligation de visa pour Mexique Rapport quotidien sur le rendement - le 5 décembre 2016
Attachments: Mex - CBSA Daily Report - Dec.5.docx

Mexico Visa Lift
Annulation du visa obligatoire pour le Mexique
Daily Performance Report Rapport quotidien sur le rendement
December 5, 2016 Le 5 décembre 2016
14:00 ET / HE

The purpose of this daily performance report is to provide an overview of activities/events related to the December 1, 2016 visa lift on Mexican Nationals.

Le but de ce rapport quotidien sur le rendement est de fournir un aperçu des activités/événements liés à la levée du visa pour les ressortissants mexicains à partir du 1^{er} décembre 2016.

INTERNATIONAL | INTERNATIONAL

Daily Liaison Officer reporting since December 1, 2016

Departure City	Enquiries related to eTA	Enquires related to fraud	Number of Intercepts	Enquiries related to eTA to date	Enquiries related to fraud to date	Number of Intercepts to date
Mexico City	5	1	0	22	11	1
Cancun	1	1	1	1	2	1
Puerto Vallarta	0	0	0	0	0	0
Los Cabos	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cozumel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	6	2	1	23	13	2

- CBSA Mexico intercepted a suspected impostor on a French Passport on December 4, 2016 attempting to board Air Canada flight 1813 to Toronto.

PORT OF ENTRY PROCESSING | TRAITEMENT DES PORTS D'ENTRÉE

Enforcement:

Number of Refugee Claims made by Mexican Nationals

Organization	Mode	Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 4)
CBSA	POE	1	60
	Inland	0	9
IRCC	Inland	0	78
CBSA & IRCC Total		1	147

Number of 44 Reports issued to Mexican Nationals (excluding refugee Claims)

Mode	Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 4)
POE	1	166
Inland	3	102
CBSA Total	4	268

Number of Allowed to Leaves issued (No 44 Report) to Mexican Nationals

Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 4)
19	1,988

Facilitation:

Number of Visitor Records issued to Mexican Nationals

Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 4)
N/A	644

Number of Work Permits issued to Mexican Nationals

Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 4)
N/A	19,254

Number of Temporary Resident Permits issued to Mexican Nationals

Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 4)
N/A	156

- No significant enforcement or issues encountered at Ports of Entry.

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Spence, Christine

From:
Sent: December 6, 2016 11:00 AM
To: CBSA-ASFC Event9
Cc:
Subject: Mexico Visa Lift Daily Performance Report - December 6, 2016 | Rapport quotidien sur le rendement de la levée de l'obligation de visa pour le Mexique - le 6 décembre 2016
Attachments: Mex - CBSA Daily Report - Dec.6.docx

Mexico Visa Lift
Levée de l'obligation de visa pour le Mexique
Daily Performance Report Rapport quotidien sur le rendement
December 6, 2016 Le 6 décembre 2016
14:00 ET / HE

The purpose of this daily performance report is to provide an overview of activities/events related to the December 1, 2016 visa lift on Mexican Nationals.

Le but de ce rapport quotidien sur le rendement est de fournir un aperçu des activités/événements liés à la levée du visa pour les ressortissants mexicains à partir du 1^{er} décembre 2016.

INTERNATIONAL | INTERNATIONAL

Daily Liaison Officer reporting since December 1, 2016

Departure City	Enquiries related to eTA	Enquires related to fraud	Number of Intercepts	Enquiries related to eTA to date	Enquiries related to fraud to date	Number of Intercepts to date
Mexico City	2	0	0	24	11	1
Cancun	0	1	1	1	3	2
Puerto Vallarta	0	0	0	0	0	0
Los Cabos	0	0	0	0	0	0

Cozumel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	2	1	1	25	14	3

- CBSA Mexico intercepted a Mexican national on 5 December 2016 intending to immigrate to Canada without a valid visa on Westjet flight 2057 destined for Vancouver. Subject has a criminal history and has been deported twice from the USA. This information was not known at time of eTA issuance.

PORT OF ENTRY PROCESSING | TRAITEMENT DES PORTS D'ENTRÉE

Enforcement:

Number of Refugee Claims made by Mexican Nationals

Organization	Mode	Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 5)
CBSA	POE	1	60
	Inland	0	9
IRCC	Inland	3	81
CBSA & IRCC Total		4	150

Number of 44 Reports issued to Mexican Nationals (excluding refugee Claims)

Mode	Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 5)
POE	4	169
Inland	5	104
CBSA Total	9	273

Number of Allowed to Leaves issued (No 44 Report) to Mexican Nationals

Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 5)
20	1,989

Facilitation:

Number of Visitor Records issued to Mexican Nationals

Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 5)
27	649

Number of Work Permits issued to Mexican Nationals

Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 5)
44	19,259

Number of Temporary Resident Permits issued to Mexican Nationals

Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 5)
3	157

- No significant enforcement or issues encountered at Ports of Entry.

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Spence, Christine

From:
Sent: December 7, 2016 11:00 AM
To: CBSA-ASFC Event9
Cc:
Subject: Mexico Visa Lift Daily Performance Report - December 7, 2016 | Rapport quotidien sur le rendement de la levée de l'obligation de visa pour le Mexique - le 7 décembre 2016
Attachments: Mex - CBSA Daily Report - Dec.7.docx

Mexico Visa Lift
Levée de l'obligation de visa pour Mexique
Daily Performance Report Rapport quotidien sur le rendement
December 7, 2016 Le 7 décembre 2016
14:00 ET / HE

The purpose of this daily performance report is to provide an overview of activities/events related to the December 1, 2016 visa lift on Mexican Nationals.

Le but de ce rapport quotidien sur le rendement est de fournir un aperçu des activités/événements liés à la levée du visa pour les ressortissants mexicains à partir du 1^{er} décembre 2016.

INTERNATIONAL | INTERNATIONAL

Daily Liaison Officer reporting since December 1, 2016

Departure City	Enquiries related to eTA	Enquires related to fraud	Number of Intercepts	Enquiries related to eTA to date	Enquiries related to fraud to date	Number of Intercepts to date
Mexico City	0	0	0	24	11	1
Cancun	0	0	0	1	3	2
Puerto Vallarta	0	0	0	0	0	0
Los Cabos	0	0	0	0	0	0

Cozumel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	0	0	0	25	14	3

- CBSA Mexico did not receive any calls for the period of December 6-7, 07:00am to 07:00am.

PORT OF ENTRY PROCESSING | TRAITEMENT DES PORTS D'ENTRÉE

Enforcement:

Number of Refugee Claims made by Mexican Nationals

Organization	Mode	Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 6)
CBSA	POE	1	60
	Inland	1	10
IRCC	Inland	3	81
CBSA & IRCC Total		5	151

Number of 44* Reports issued to Mexican Nationals (excluding refugee Claims)

Mode	Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 6)
POE	10	175
Inland	7	106
CBSA Total	17	281

* An A44 Report is a document that states if a person is inadmissible to Canada. It serves as the notification of an allegation of inadmissibility to the Minister's Delegate or the member of the Immigration Division at an admissibility hearing.

Number of Allowed to Leaves issued (No 44 Report) to Mexican Nationals

Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 6)
24	1,993

Facilitation:

Number of Visitor Records issued to Mexican Nationals

Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 6)
42	664

Number of Work Permits issued to Mexican Nationals

Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 6)
59	19,274

Number of Temporary Resident Permits issued to Mexican Nationals

Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 6)
3	157

- No significant enforcement or issues encountered at Ports of Entry.

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Spence, Christine

From:
Sent: December 8, 2016 11:00 AM
To: CBSA-ASFC Event9
Subject: Mexico Visa Lift Daily Performance Report - December 8, 2016 | Rapport quotidien sur le rendement de la levée de l'obligation de visa pour le Mexique - le 8 décembre 2016
Attachments: Mex - CBSA Daily Report - Dec.8.docx

Mexico Visa Lift
Leveé de l'obligation de visa pour Mexique
Daily Performance Report Rapport quotidien sur le rendement
December 8, 2016 Le 8 décembre 2016
14:00 ET / HE

The purpose of this daily performance report is to provide an overview of activities/events related to the December 1, 2016 visa lift on Mexican Nationals.

Le but de ce rapport quotidien sur le rendement est de fournir un aperçu des activités/événements liés à la levée du visa pour les ressortissants mexicains à partir du 1^{er} décembre 2016.

INTERNATIONAL | INTERNATIONAL

Daily Liaison Officer reporting since December 1, 2016

Departure City	Enquiries related to eTA	Enquires related to fraud	Number of Intercepts	Enquiries related to eTA to date	Enquiries related to fraud to date	Number of Intercepts to date
Mexico City	1	0	0	25	11	1
Cancun	1	0	0	2	3	2
Puerto Vallarta	0	0	0	0	0	0
Los Cabos	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cozumel	0	0	0	0	0	0

Grand Total	2	0	0	27	14	3
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- N/A

PORT OF ENTRY PROCESSING | TRAITEMENT DES PORTS D'ENTRÉE

Enforcement:

Number of Refugee Claims made by Mexican Nationals

Organization	Mode	Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 7)
CBSA	POE	1	60
	Inland	1	10
IRCC	Inland	3	81
CBSA & IRCC Total		5	151

Number of 44* Reports issued to Mexican Nationals (excluding refugee Claims)

Mode	Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 7)
POE	11	176
Inland	9	108
CBSA Total	20	284

* An A44 Report is a document that states if a person is inadmissible to Canada. It serves as the notification of an allegation of inadmissibility to the Minister's Delegate or the member of the Immigration Division at an admissibility hearing.

Number of Allowed to Leaves issued (No 44 Report) to Mexican Nationals

Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 7)
26	1,995

Facilitation:

Number of Visitor Records issued to Mexican Nationals

Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 7)
51	673

Number of Work Permits issued to Mexican Nationals

Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 7)
61	19,276

Number of Temporary Resident Permits issued to Mexican Nationals

Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 7)
3	157

- No significant enforcement or issues encountered at Ports of Entry.

This information is classified Protected A. Only for distribution internal to CBSA. If you have any questions or follow up requests for detailed information, please contact

Ces renseignements sont classifiés Protégé A. Pour distribution interne à l'ASFC seulement. Si vous avez des questions ou désirez faire un suivi de demandes de renseignements détaillés, veuillez communiquer avec :

Spence, Christine

From:
Sent: December 9, 2016 11:00 AM
To: CBSA-ASFC Event9
Subject: Mexico Visa Lift Daily Performance Report - December 9, 2016 | Rapport quotidien sur le rendement de la levée de l'obligation de visa pour le Mexique - le 9 décembre 2016
Attachments: Mex - CBSA Daily Report - Dec. 9.docx

Mexico Visa Lift
Levée de l'obligation de visa pour Mexique
Daily Performance Report Rapport quotidien sur le rendement
December 9, 2016 Le 9 décembre 2016
14:00 ET / HE

The purpose of this daily performance report is to provide an overview of activities/events related to the December 1, 2016 visa lift on Mexican Nationals.

Le but de ce rapport quotidien sur le rendement est de fournir un aperçu des activités/événements liés à la levée du visa pour les ressortissants mexicains à partir du 1^{er} décembre 2016.

INTERNATIONAL | INTERNATIONAL

Daily Liaison Officer reporting since December 1, 2016

Departure City	Enquiries related to eTA	Enquires related to fraud	Number of Intercepts	Enquiries related to eTA to date	Enquiries related to fraud to date	Number of Intercepts to date
Mexico City	1	0	0	26	11	1
Cancun	0	0	0	2	3	2
Puerto Vallarta	0	0	0	0	0	0
Los Cabos	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cozumel	0	0	0	0	0	0

Grand Total	1	0	0	28	14	3
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- No significant event to report.

PORT OF ENTRY PROCESSING | TRAITEMENT DES PORTS D'ENTRÉE

Enforcement:

Number of Refugee Claims made by Mexican Nationals

Organization	Mode	Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 8)
CBSA	POE	1	60
	Inland	1	10
IRCC	Inland	3	81
CBSA & IRCC Total		5	151

Number of 44* Reports issued to Mexican Nationals (excluding refugee Claims)

Mode	Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 8)
POE	11	176
Inland	11	110
CBSA Total	22	286

* An A44 Report is a document that states if a person is inadmissible to Canada. It serves as the notification of an allegation of inadmissibility to the Minister's Delegate or the member of the Immigration Division at an admissibility hearing.

Number of Allowed to Leaves issued (No 44 Report) to Mexican Nationals

Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 8)
30	1,999

Facilitation:

Number of Visitor Records issued to Mexican Nationals

Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 8)
55	677

Number of Work Permits issued to Mexican Nationals

Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 8)
86	19,301

Number of Temporary Resident Permits issued to Mexican Nationals

Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 8)
3	157

- No significant enforcement or issues encountered at Ports of Entry.

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Spence, Christine

From:
Sent: December 12, 2016 11:00 AM
To: CBSA-ASFC Event9
Cc:
Subject: Mexico Visa Lift Daily Performance Report - Dec. 12
Attachments: Mex - CBSA Daily Report - Dec.12.docx

Mexico Visa Lift
Leveé de l'obligation de visa pour Mexique
Daily Performance Report Rapport quotidien sur le rendement
December 12, 2016 Le 12 décembre 2016
14:00 ET / HE

The purpose of this daily performance report is to provide an overview of activities/events related to the December 1, 2016 visa lift on Mexican Nationals.

Le but de ce rapport quotidien sur le rendement est de fournir un aperçu des activités/événements liés à la levée du visa pour les ressortissants mexicains à partir du 1^{er} décembre 2016.

INTERNATIONAL | INTERNATIONAL

Daily Liaison Officer reporting since December 1, 2016

Departure City	Enquiries related to eTA	Enquires related to fraud	Number of Intercepts	Enquiries related to eTA to date	Enquiries related to fraud to date	Number of Intercepts to date
Mexico City	8	0	0	34	11	1
Cancun	3	0	0	5	3	2
Puerto Vallarta	0	0	0	0	0	0
Los Cabos	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cozumel	0	0	0	0	0	0

Grand Total	11	0	0	39	14	3
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PORT OF ENTRY PROCESSING | TRAITEMENT DES PORTS D'ENTRÉE

Enforcement:

Number of Refugee Claims made by Mexican Nationals

Organization	Mode	Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 11)
CBSA	POE	10	69
	Inland	1	10
IRCC	Inland	5	83
CBSA & IRCC Total		16	162

Number of 44* Reports issued to Mexican Nationals (excluding refugee Claims)

Mode	Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 11)
POE	14	179
Inland	11	110
CBSA Total	25	289

* An A44 Report is a document that states if a person is inadmissible to Canada. It serves as the notification of an allegation of inadmissibility to the Minister's Delegate or the member of the Immigration Division at an admissibility hearing.

Number of Allowed to Leaves issued (No 44 Report) to Mexican Nationals

Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 11)
67	2,036

Facilitation:

Number of Visitor Records issued to Mexican Nationals

Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 11)
75	697

Number of Work Permits issued to Mexican Nationals

Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 11)
100	19,314

Number of Temporary Resident Permits issued to Mexican Nationals

Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 11)
7	161

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Spence, Christine

From:
Sent: December 13, 2016 11:00 AM
To: CBSA-ASFC Event9
Cc:
Subject: Mexico Visa Lift Daily Performance Report - Dec. 13
Attachments: Mex - CBSA Daily Report - Dec.13.docx

Mexico Visa Lift
Leveé de l'obligation de visa pour Mexique
Daily Performance Report Rapport quotidien sur le rendement
December 13, 2016 Le 13 décembre 2016
14:00 ET / HE

The purpose of this daily performance report is to provide an overview of activities/events related to the December 1, 2016 visa lift on Mexican Nationals.

Le but de ce rapport quotidien sur le rendement est de fournir un aperçu des activités/événements liés à la levée du visa pour les ressortissants mexicains à partir du 1^{er} décembre 2016.

INTERNATIONAL | INTERNATIONAL

Daily Liaison Officer reporting since December 1, 2016

Departure City	Enquiries related to eTA	Enquires related to fraud	Number of Intercepts	Enquiries related to eTA to date	Enquiries related to fraud to date	Number of Intercepts to date
Mexico City	3	0	0	37	11	1
Cancun	0	0	0	5	3	2
Puerto Vallarta	0	0	0	0	0	0
Los Cabos	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cozumel	0	0	0	0	0	0

Grand Total	3	0	0	42	14	3
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PORT OF ENTRY PROCESSING | TRAITEMENT DES PORTS D'ENTRÉE

Enforcement:

Number of Refugee Claims made by Mexican Nationals

Organization	Mode	Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 12)
CBSA	POE	13	72
	Inland	1	10
IRCC	Inland	6	84
CBSA & IRCC Total		20	166

Number of 44* Reports issued to Mexican Nationals (excluding refugee Claims)

Mode	Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 12)
POE	27	192
Inland	11	110
CBSA Total	38	302

* An A44 Report is a document that states if a person is inadmissible to Canada. It serves as the notification of an allegation of inadmissibility to the Minister's Delegate or the member of the Immigration Division at an admissibility hearing.

Number of Allowed to Leaves issued (No 44 Report) to Mexican Nationals

Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 12)
63	2,032

Facilitation:

Number of Visitor Records issued to Mexican Nationals

Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 12)
84	706

Number of Work Permits issued to Mexican Nationals

Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 12)
105	19,319

Number of Temporary Resident Permits issued to Mexican Nationals

Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 12)
9	163

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Spence, Christine

From:
Sent: December 14, 2016 10:53 AM
To: CBSA-ASFC Event9
Cc:
Subject: Mexico Visa Lift Daily Performance Report - December 14, 2016 | Rapport quotidien sur le rendement de la levée de l'obligation de visa pour le Mexique - le 14 décembre 2016
Attachments: Mex - CBSA Daily Report - Dec.14.docx

Mexico Visa Lift
Levée de l'obligation de visa pour le Mexique
Daily Performance Report Rapport quotidien sur le rendement
December 14, 2016 Le 14 décembre 2016
14:00 ET / HE

The purpose of this daily performance report is to provide an overview of activities/events related to the December 1, 2016 visa lift on Mexican Nationals.

Le but de ce rapport quotidien sur le rendement est de fournir un aperçu des activités/événements liés à la levée du visa pour les ressortissants mexicains à partir du 1^{er} décembre 2016.

INTERNATIONAL | INTERNATIONAL

Daily Liaison Officer reporting since December 1, 2016

Departure City	Enquiries related to eTA	Enquires related to fraud	Number of Intercepts	Enquiries related to eTA to date	Enquiries related to fraud to date	Number of Intercepts to date
Mexico City	0	0	0	37	11	1
Cancun	1	1	1	6	4	3
Puerto Vallarta	0	0	0	0	0	0
Los Cabos	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cozumel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	1	1	1	43	15	4

- CBSA Mexico intercepted a suspected immigrant without a visa on a Mexican Passport on December 14, 2016 attempting to board WestJet flight WS2313 to Calgary.

PORT OF ENTRY PROCESSING | TRAITEMENT DES PORTS D'ENTRÉE

Enforcement:

Number of Refugee Claims made by Mexican Nationals

Organization	Mode	Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 13)
CBSA	POE	16	75
	Inland	1	10
IRCC	Inland	6	84
CBSA & IRCC Total		23	169

Number of 44 Reports issued to Mexican Nationals (excluding refugee Claims)

Mode	Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 13)
POE	30	195
Inland	12	111
CBSA Total	42	306

Number of Allowed to Leaves issued (No 44 Report) to Mexican Nationals

Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 13)
72	2,041

Facilitation:

Number of Visitor Records issued to Mexican Nationals

Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 13)
89	711

Number of Work Permits issued to Mexican Nationals

Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 13)
111	19,325

Number of Temporary Resident Permits issued to Mexican Nationals

Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 13)
9	163

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Spence, Christine

From:
Sent: December 15, 2016 11:49 AM
To: CBSA-ASFC Event9
Cc:
Subject: Mexico Visa Lift Daily Performance Report - December 15, 2016 | Rapport quotidien sur le rendement de la levée de l'obligation de visa pour le Mexique - le 15 décembre 2016
Attachments: Mex - CBSA Daily Report - Dec.15.docx

Mexico Visa Lift
Levée de l'obligation de visa pour le Mexique
Daily Performance Report Rapport quotidien sur le rendement
December 15, 2016 Le 15 décembre 2016
14:00 ET / HE

The purpose of this daily performance report is to provide an overview of activities/events related to the December 1, 2016 visa lift on Mexican Nationals.

Le but de ce rapport quotidien sur le rendement est de fournir un aperçu des activités/événements liés à la levée du visa pour les ressortissants mexicains à partir du 1^{er} décembre 2016.

INTERNATIONAL | INTERNATIONAL

Daily Liaison Officer reporting since December 1, 2016

Departure City	Enquiries related to eTA	Enquires related to fraud	Number of Intercepts	Enquiries related to eTA to date	Enquiries related to fraud to date	Number of Intercepts to date
Mexico City	0	0	0	37	11	1
Cancun	0	0	0	6	4	3
Puerto Vallarta	0	0	0	0	0	0
Los Cabos	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cozumel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	0	0	0	43	15	4

PORT OF ENTRY PROCESSING | TRAITEMENT DES PORTS D'ENTRÉE

Enforcement:

Number of Refugee Claims made by Mexican Nationals

Organization	Mode	Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 14)
CBSA	POE	24	83
	Inland	1	10
IRCC	Inland	6	84
CBSA & IRCC Total		31	177

Number of 44 Reports issued to Mexican Nationals (excluding refugee Claims)

Mode	Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 14)
POE	33	198
Inland	12	111
CBSA Total	45	309

Number of Allowed to Leaves issued (No 44 Report) to Mexican Nationals

Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 14)
76	2,045

Facilitation:

Number of Visitor Records issued to Mexican Nationals

Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 14)
92	714

Number of Work Permits issued to Mexican Nationals

Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 14)
115	19,329

Number of Temporary Resident Permits issued to Mexican Nationals

Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 14)
9	163

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Spence, Christine

From:
Sent: December 16, 2016 09:00 AM
To: CBSA-ASFC Event9
Cc:
Subject: Mexico Visa Lift Daily Performance Report - December 16, 2016 | Rapport quotidien sur le rendement de la levée de l'obligation de visa pour le Mexique - le 16 décembre 2016
Attachments: Mex - CBSA Daily Report - Dec.16.docx

Mexico Visa Lift
Levée de l'obligation de visa pour le Mexique
Daily Performance Report Rapport quotidien sur le rendement
December 16, 2016 Le 16 décembre 2016
14:00 ET / HE

The purpose of this daily performance report is to provide an overview of activities/events related to the December 1, 2016 visa lift on Mexican Nationals.
 Le but de ce rapport quotidien sur le rendement est de fournir un aperçu des activités/événements liés à la levée du visa pour les ressortissants mexicains à partir du 1^{er} décembre 2016.

INTERNATIONAL | INTERNATIONAL

Daily Liaison Officer reporting since December 1, 2016

Departure City	Enquiries related to eTA	Enquires related to fraud	Number of Intercepts	Enquiries related to eTA to date	Enquiries related to fraud to date	Number of Intercepts to date
Mexico City	0	0	0	37	11	1
Cancun	0	0	0	7	3	3
Puerto Vallarta	0	0	0	0	0	0
Los Cabos	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cozumel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	0	0	0	44	14	4

PORT OF ENTRY PROCESSING | TRAITEMENT DES PORTS D'ENTRÉE

Enforcement:

Number of Refugee Claims made by Mexican Nationals

Organization	Mode	Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 15)
CBSA	POE	27	86
	Inland	1	10
IRCC	Inland	6	84
CBSA & IRCC Total		34	180

Number of 44 Reports issued to Mexican Nationals (excluding refugee Claims)

Mode	Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 15)
POE	35	200
Inland	13	112
CBSA Total	48	312

Number of Allowed to Leaves issued (No 44 Report) to Mexican Nationals

Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 15)
83	2,052

Facilitation:

Number of Visitor Records issued to Mexican Nationals

Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 15)
100	722

Number of Work Permits issued to Mexican Nationals

Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 15)
120	19,334

Number of Temporary Resident Permits issued to Mexican Nationals

Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 15)
9	163

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Spence, Christine

From:
Sent: December 19, 2016 11:01 AM
To: CBSA-ASFC Event9
Cc:
Subject: Mexico Visa Lift Daily Performance Report - Dec. 19
Attachments: Mex - CBSA Daily Report - Dec.19.docx

Mexico Visa Lift
Levée de l'obligation de visa pour le Mexique
Daily Performance Report Rapport quotidien sur le rendement
December 19, 2016 Le 19 décembre 2016
14:00 ET / HE

The purpose of this daily performance report is to provide an overview of activities/events related to the December 1, 2016 visa lift on Mexican Nationals.
 Le but de ce rapport quotidien sur le rendement est de fournir un aperçu des activités/événements liés à la levée du visa pour les ressortissants mexicains à partir du 1^{er} décembre 2016.

INTERNATIONAL | INTERNATIONAL

Daily Liaison Officer reporting since December 1, 2016

Departure City	Enquiries related to eTA	Enquires related to fraud	Number of Intercepts	Enquiries related to eTA to date	Enquiries related to fraud to date	Number of Intercepts to date
Mexico City	1	1	0	38	12	1
Cancun	4	0	0	11	3	3
Puerto Vallarta	2	3	0	2	3	0
Los Cabos	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cozumel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	7	4	0	51	18	4

PORT OF ENTRY PROCESSING | TRAITEMENT DES PORTS D'ENTRÉE

Enforcement:

Number of Refugee Claims made by Mexican Nationals

Organization	Mode	Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 18)
CBSA	POE	30	89
	Inland	1	10
IRCC	Inland	6	84
CBSA & IRCC Total		37	183

Number of 44 Reports issued to Mexican Nationals (excluding refugee Claims)

Mode	Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 18)
POE	43	208
Inland	13	112
CBSA Total	56	320

Number of Allowed to Leaves issued (No 44 Report) to Mexican Nationals

Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 18)
112	2,081

Facilitation:

Number of Visitor Records issued to Mexican Nationals

Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 18)
121	743

Number of Work Permits issued to Mexican Nationals

Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 18)
142	19,356

Number of Temporary Resident Permits issued to Mexican Nationals

Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 18)
13	167

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Spence, Christine

From:
Sent: December 23, 2016 11:00 AM
To: CBSA-ASFC Event9
Subject: Mexico Visa Lift Daily Performance Report - December 23, 2016 | Rapport quotidien sur le rendement de la levée de l'obligation de visa pour le Mexique - le 23 décembre 2016
Attachments: Mex - CBSA Weekly Report - Dec.23.docx

Mexico Visa Lift
Levée de l'obligation de visa pour le Mexique
Weekly Performance Report Rapport hebdomadaire sur le rendement
December 23, 2016 Le 23 décembre 2016
14:00 ET / HE

The purpose of this weekly performance report is to provide an overview of activities/events related to the December 1, 2016 visa lift on Mexican Nationals.

Le but de ce rapport hebdomadaire sur le rendement est de fournir un aperçu des activités/événements liés à la levée du visa pour les ressortissants mexicains à partir du 1^{er} décembre 2016.

INTERNATIONAL | INTERNATIONAL

Weekly Mexico Liaison Officer reporting December 19-22, 2016

Departure City	Enquiries related to eTA	Enquires related to fraud	Number of Intercepts	Enquiries related to eTA to date	Enquiries related to fraud to date	Number of Intercepts to date
Mexico City	1	2	0	39	14	1
Cancun	8	7	0	19	10	3
Puerto Vallarta	0	0	0	2	3	0
Los Cabos	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cozumel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	9	9	0	60	27	4

PORT OF ENTRY PROCESSING | TRAITEMENT DES PORTS D'ENTRÉE

Enforcement:

Number of Refugee Claims made by Mexican Nationals

Organization	Mode	Regions	Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of December 22)
CBSA	Inland	QC		1
		GTA		1
		PAC	1	8
		CBSA Inland Total	1	10
	POE	ATL		
		QC	9	32
		NOR	1	7
		GTA	20	27
		SOR		7
		PRA	2	4
		PAC	9	23
		CBSA POE Total	41	100
IRCC	Inland	Eastern	5	34
		Ontario	3	30
		Western		22
		IRCC Total	8	86
CBSA & IRCC Total			50	196

Number of 44 Reports issued to Mexican Nationals (excluding refugee Claims)

Mode	Regions	Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 22)
POE	ATL		
	QC	15	65
	NOR		1
	GTA	4	12
	SOR		14
	PRA	1	14
	PAC	33	112
POE Total		53	218
Inland	ATL		1
	QC	4	15
	NOR		
	GTA	9	26
	SOR		15
	PRA		8
	PAC	6	53
Inland Total		19	118
CBSA Total		72	336

Number of Allowed to Leaves issued (No 44 Report) to Mexican Nationals

Regions	Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 22)
ATL		19
QC	1	44
NOR		32
GTA	62	161
SOR	10	1,349
PRA	13	101
PAC	51	399
Total	137	2,105

Facilitation:

Number of Facilitation Permits issued by the CBSA at POEs to Mexican Nationals

Facilitation	Region	Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 22)
Visitor Records	ATL	2	9
	QC	12	119
	NOR	6	18
	GTA	48	219
	SOR	6	53
	PRA	39	215
	PAC	29	131
Total Visitor Records		142	764
Work Permits	ATL	2	28
	QC	24	4,887
	NOR		9
	GTA	105	9,193
	SOR	6	84
	PRA	18	340
	PAC	26	4,854
Total Work Permits		181	19,395
Temporary Resident Permits	ATL		1
	QC	1	10
	NOR		4
	GTA	6	48
	SOR	1	19
	PRA	2	15
	PAC	5	72
Total Temporary Resident Permits		15	169

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Spence, Christine

From:
Sent: December 30, 2016 10:43 AM
To: CBSA-ASFC Event9
Cc:
Subject: Mexico Visa Lift Daily Performance Report - December 30, 2016 | Rapport quotidien sur le rendement de la levée de l'obligation de visa pour le Mexique - le 30 décembre 2016
Attachments: Mex - CBSA Weekly Report - Dec.30.docx

Mexico Visa Lift
Levée de l'obligation de visa pour le Mexique
Weekly Performance Report Rapport hebdomadaire sur le rendement
December 30, 2016 Le 30 décembre 2016
14:00 ET / HE

The purpose of this weekly performance report is to provide an overview of activities/events related to the December 1, 2016 visa lift on Mexican Nationals.

Le but de ce rapport hebdomadaire sur le rendement est de fournir un aperçu des activités/événements liés à la levée du visa pour les ressortissants mexicains à partir du 1^{er} décembre 2016.

INTERNATIONAL | INTERNATIONAL

Daily Liaison Officer reporting since December 1, 2016

Departure City	Enquiries related to eTA	Enquires related to fraud	Number of Intercepts	Enquiries related to eTA to date	Enquiries related to fraud to date	Number of Intercepts to date
Mexico City	15	13	1	54	27	2
Cancun	15	0	0	34	10	3
Puerto Vallarta	4	0	0	6	3	0
Los Cabos	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cozumel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	34	13	1	94	40	5

PORT OF ENTRY PROCESSING | TRAITEMENT DES PORTS D'ENTRÉE

Enforcement:

Number of Refugee Claims made by Mexican Nationals

Organization	Mode	Regions	Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of December 29)
CBSA	Inland	QC	1	2
		GTA		1
		PAC	1	8
		CBSA Inland Total	2	11
	POE	ATL		
		QC	24	47
		NOR	1	7
		GTA	23	30
		SOR	1	8
		PRA	2	4
		PAC	9	23
	CBSA POE Total	60	119	
IRCC	Inland	Eastern	5	34
		Ontario	3	30
		Western		22
		IRCC Total	8	86
CBSA & IRCC Total			70	216

Source: CIC EDW – Refugee Claims

Created by: PRU – DD

Number of 44 Reports issued by the CBSA to Mexican Nationals (excluding refugee Claims)

Mode	Regions	Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 29)
POE	ATL		
	QC	27	77
	NOR		1
	GTA	5	13
	SOR		14
	PRA	2	15
	PAC	44	123
POE Total		78	243
Inland	ATL		1
	QC	4	15
	NOR		
	GTA	9	26
	SOR		15
	PRA		8
	PAC	6	53
Inland Total		19	118
CBSA Total		97	361

Source: CIC EDW – Enforcement – Inadmissible

Created by: PRU – DD

Number of Allowed to Leaves issued by the CBSA at Inland Offices and POEs (without 44 Report) to Mexican Nationals

Regions	Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 29)
ATL		19
QC	2	45
NOR		32
GTA	80	179
SOR	19	1,358
PRA	15	103
PAC	59	407
Total	175	2,143

Source: CIC EDW – Enforcement – Allowed to Leave

Created by: PRU – DD

Facilitation:

Number of Facilitation Permits issued by the CBSA at POEs to Mexican Nationals

Facilitation	Region	Since December 1, 2016	FY Year to Date (as of Dec. 29)
Visitor Records	ATL	3	10
	QC	17	124
	NOR	7	11
	GTA	75	246
	SOR	12	59
	PRA	44	220
	PAC	37	139
Total Visitor Records		195	817
Work Permits	ATL	2	28
	QC	28	4,891
	NOR	2	11
	GTA	667	9,755
	SOR	7	85
	PRA	23	345
	PAC	154	4,982
Total Work Permits		883	20,097
Temporary Resident Permits	ATL		1
	QC	1	10
	NOR		4
	GTA	8	50
	SOR	1	19
	PRA	2	15
	PAC	8	75
Total Temporary Resident Permits		20	174

Source: CIC EDW – TRP – WP – SP

Created by: PRU – DD

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Canada Border
Services Agency

Agence des services
frontaliers du Canada

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Mexico visa lift: Impact on Immigration pre-arrival risk assessment activities at the National Targeting Centre

**Targeting Intelligence
National Targeting Centre
Canada Border Services Agency**

November 09, 2016

Protected B

TI Product #0190-2016-17

Jason Ellis- Senior Intelligence Analyst

Enforcement and Intelligence Priority:

Human Smuggling, and International Human Trafficking.

National Targeting Centre Priority:

Human Smuggling, Human Trafficking, Immigration
Fraud, Organized Crime, and Imposters, non bona fides.

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Targeting Intelligence – National Targeting Centre

Mexico visa lift: Impact on Immigration pre-arrival risk assessment activities at the National Targeting Centre

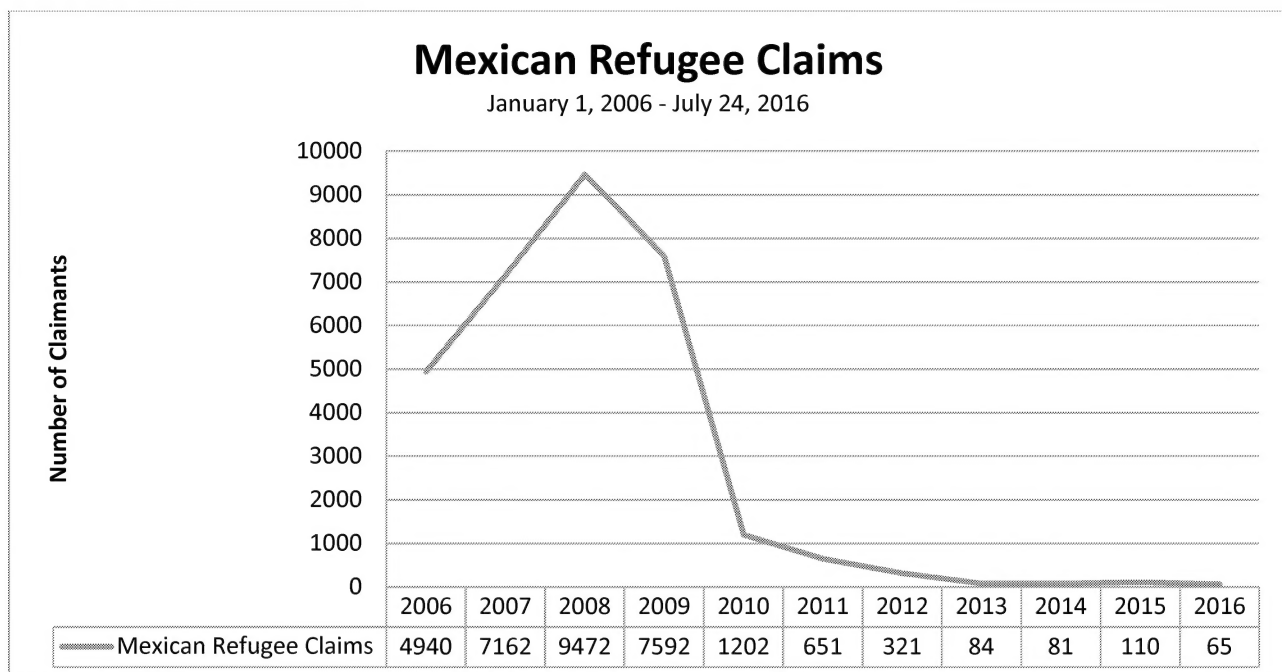
Purpose:

On December 1, 2016 the removal of Temporary Resident Visa (TRV) requirements on Mexican nationals is expected to result in a multitude of challenges impacting the Canada Border Services Agency's (CBSA) operations related to the commercial air passenger mode. This document summarizes key threat areas related to pre-arrival risk assessment of travellers at the National Targeting Centre (NTC).

Background:

Due to the increase in the number of refugee claimants from Mexico, Canada imposed Temporary Resident Visa (TRV) requirements on Mexican nationals travelling to Canada in 2009. The TRV requirement caused the total number of refugee claimants to drop from 9472 in 2008 to 651 in 2011; a 93% reduction (see Table 1 below). In February 2013 Mexico was added to the Designated Country of Origin (DCO) list that includes countries that do not normally generate refugees and that respect human rights, thus leading to a lower acceptance rate at the Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada (IRB). This resulted in the number of refugee claimants dropping further to 84 in 2013 (see Figure 1 below).

Figure 1: Mexico - Mexican Refugee Claims from Jan 1, 2006 to July 24, 2016



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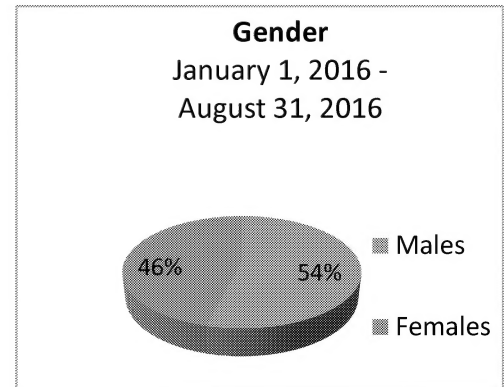


The CBSA Regions that received the largest numbers of Mexican refugee claimants are Quebec Region (56% of the total claims), Greater Toronto Area Region (28% of the total claims), and Pacific Region (9% of the total claims) in the past 10 years (see Figure 2 below). Due to the number of international flights between Mexico and the 3 previously mentioned regions it is predicted that they will continue to see the largest portion of claims made post visa lift.

Profile of Mexican Refugee Claimants:

Mexico is currently ranked 41st as the top source country for refugee claimants according to the Refugee Claims Analysis Report (RCAR) for the period January through June 2016, and was ranked 35th overall on the 2015 RCAR. There have been 103 refugee claims filed by Mexican nationals for the period January 1 to August 31, 2016: of these 54% were male compared to 46% female, 37% were minors, 84% claimed to have entered Canada by air, and 81% had been issued a TRV. Major push factors for Mexican nationals attempting travel to Canada to initiate a claim for refugee protection is the widespread corruption, violence associated to narcotics trafficking and the Cartels, wide spread activities of human smuggling groups, and poor economic prospects in their home country.

There are currently 12 airports in Mexico with direct service to Canada; the number of airports and flight volumes are expected to increase following the visa lift. Canada experiences a significant increase in flight routes and frequencies during the winter “vacation charter” season typically from mid-November through March. The December date for the visa coinciding with charter season will allow for greater access to flights to Canada by Mexican nationals. The International Region (IR) Liaison Office (LO) in Mexico reports that the most frequently utilized flights by irregular migrants are flights from Mexico City (MEX) are as follows:



Air Carrier	Port of Entry
AM680	YUL
AM692	YYZ
AC992	YYZ

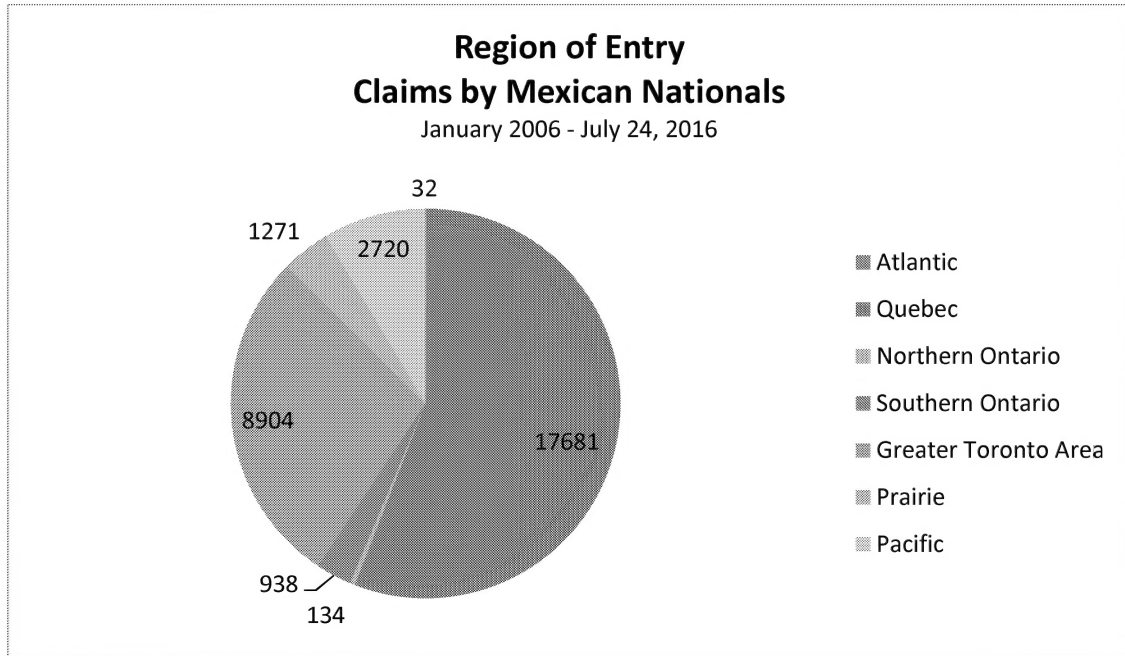
Mexican Visa Restoration:

It has been indicated by the Canadian government that if the number of refugee claims exceeds 3,500 in any 12 month period that the visa restrictions on Mexican nationals will be again imposed¹.

¹ CBC News June 23, 2016: [Lifting Mexican visa rules run counter to official advice.](#)



Figure 2: Mexican Refugee Claims from January 1, 2006 to July 24, 2016 by CBSA Region



* Data included in Figures 1 and 2 was provided by the Performance Reporting Unit (PRU) from the CIC DWS

Summary Threat Analysis:

One of the main areas of concern impacting operations at the NTC will be the increased volume of passengers that will need to be risk assessed by Targeting Travellers prior to arrival. The removal of TRV requirements for Mexican nationals is expected to increase the number of Mexican nationals travelling to Canada, and the airline industry plans an expansion of flight routes between the two countries². The expected increase in passenger volumes from Mexico with diminished pre-border scrutiny (screening done for TRV versus Electronic Travel Authorization (eTA)) will result in an elevated risk posed by serious transnational crime groups in relation to violations of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* (IRPA) and the *Customs Act* (CA).

Risk Factors encountered during pre-arrival targeting

² YVR Airport Authority Press Release September 9, 2016: [Mas Mexico! Aeromexico adds more flights to Vancouver.](#)

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Conclusion:

It is anticipated that the lifting of the Mexico visa requirement for travel to Canada will have a dramatic impact on both the operations at the National Targeting Centre and at the various CBSA Ports of Entry.

Targeting Intelligence will continue to support Targeting Traveller and Port of Entry interdiction efforts through the provision of timely intelligence information to support the risk assessment process in the pre-arrival identification of illicit migration efforts.

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